SOUTH AFRICA.

No. 1.

ADMINISTRATOR LANYON, C.B., C.M.G., to the RIGHT HON. SIR H. B. E. FRERE, BART. (Received February 21, 1879.)

Government House, Kimberley,
January 7, 1879.

SIR,

WITH reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the steps taken for raising and despatching a body of volunteers for the Transvaal in May last, I have the honour to transmit for your Excellency's information a copy of a Despatch from Sir Theophilus Shepstone as to their services.

As your Excellency is aware, Sir Theophilus Shepstone applied for further assistance in December, and on the 23rd ultimo a fresh contingent of 208 men, mounted and equipped, with the exception of rifles, was despatched from the Diamond Fields under Captain Raaff.

I append for your Excellency's information a copy of the correspondence which has taken place with regard to this latter force.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Sir H. B. Frere, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. OWEN LANYON.

Enclosure 1. in No. 1.

Government House, Pretoria, Transvaal,
November 30, 1878.

SIR,

THE return to Kimberley of the Diamond Field Horse affords the opportunity, of which I gladly avail myself, of tendering to your Excellency the cordial thanks of this Government for the ready and hearty manner in which you raised and placed at the disposal of the Government of this province the corps that has just completed its term of service.

2. The nature of the country, and of the operations and the stage at which the Diamond Field Horse began to take part in them, prevented their engaging in such active service as doubtless they were prepared and anxious to render, and the position of inaction which fell to their lot was probably both disappointing and distasteful to them; but it was one which the circumstances of the case demanded, and by submitting to it they discharged a duty as imperative and important as the more congenial employment of active service could have been.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Administrator, Kimberley.

(Signed) T. SHEPSTONE,
Administrator.

Enclosure 2. in No. 1.

Government House, Pretoria, Transvaal,
December 3, 1878.

SIR,

EFFORTS are being made in the Transvaal to recruit men to strengthen the different volunteer corps now required for service in and about Sikukuni's country, but with very little success, and the Commandant of the Transvaal has suggested that probably cessation of hostilities in Griqualand West may have forced a number of men from employment who might be willing to engage to serve as volunteers in this Province for a period not less than six months, or to the termination of the present war with Sikukuni.

2. In compliance with the Commandant's suggestion, I have extended Capt. Raaff's commission to recruit for the different existing corps to Griqualand West, providing your Excellency grants your sanction.

3. Captain Raaff will report himself to the Secretary to your Government and await the receipt of your sanction. He is in possession of all the information necessary for the men to know as to rules, terms, &c. on which they will be engaged.

4. It has also occurred to me that probably the return of quiet to your country may have placed at your disposal a number of horses and equipments no longer required by your Government, and that, should you see no objection, these are such numbers of them as may be necessary to mount and equip the men recruited by Captain Raaff in your Government, might be transferred to the military authorities in the Transvaal, on such conditions as might hereafter be decided upon.

5. It would obviously be a great convenience, and much assist this Government by facilitating the placing of these men in the field, if your Excellency could see your way to complying with this suggestion.

6. The prompt manner in which you have always rendered assistance to this Government, by which I have so frequently been placed under obligations to your hearty support, assures me that no special pleading on my part is necessary to secure whatever assistance it may be in your power to give in the matter I now place before you.

7. Captain Raaff is authorised to recruit 170 white men, and 50 bastards or half-castes.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Administrator, Kimberley.

(Signed) T. SHEPSTONE, Administrator.

Enclosure 3. in No. 1.

SIR, Government House, Kimberley, December 31st, 1878.

WITH reference to your Excellency's Despatch of the 3rd instant, applying for the sanction of this Government to enable Captain Raaff to recruit volunteers from Griqualand for service in the Transvaal, I have the honour to state that I have had much pleasure in complying with your Excellency's wishes.

Captain Raaff left on the 23rd instant with 208 men fully equipped, with the exception of rifles, which I regret I was not in a position to supply.

He also took 150 horses, of which this Government supplied 135.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. OWEN LANYON, Administrator.

His Excellency Sir T. Shepstone, C.M.G., &c. &c. &c.

No. 2.

The RIGHT HON. SIR MICHAEL HICKS BEACH, BART., to ADMINISTRATOR LANYON, C.B., C.M.G.

SIR, Downing Street, February 27, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of your Despatch of the 7th January * to Sir Bartle Frere, transmitting a copy of correspondence between Sir T. Shepstone and yourself, respecting the services rendered by the volunteer force from Griqualand West under Captain Raaff in the Transvaal.

I am glad to learn that you have been able to comply with Sir T. Shepstone's request for assistance on this occasion.

I have, &c.

Administrator Lanyon, C.B., C.M.G.

(Signed) M. E. HICKS BEACH.

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* No. 1.

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on 31 October, 2019

No. 3.

GOVERNOR THE RIGHT HON. SIR H. B. E. FRERE, BART., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., to the RIGHT HON. SIR MICHAEL HICKS BEACH, BART. (Received Mar. 5, 1879.)

High Commissioner's Office, Pietermaritzburg,
SIR, February 3, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to forward copy of his Excellency Lieut.-General Lord Chelmsford's Despatch of this day's date to the Secretary of State for War, which comprises all the authentic intelligence received since last week.

Time only admits of my begging the special attention of Her Majesty's Government to the details of the action fought by Colonel Pearson on his way to Ekowe, reflecting as it does very great credit on the judgment and courage of the officer in command, and of all who shared in the operations.

I have, &c.
The Right Hon. the Secretary of State, (Signed) H. B. E. FRERE,
&c. &c. &c. Governor and High Commissioner.

Enclosure in No. 3.

From Lieutenant-General Lord CHELMSFORD, K.C.B., to the RIGHT HON. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

SIR, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, February 3, 1879.

1. Since the date of my last Despatch I have received a copy of Colonel Pearson's report (No. 1 Column) on the occurrences of the 23rd January, when he defeated the Zulu forces with a loss of 300 killed; this report addressed to his Excellency the High Commissioner has been published for the information of the Colony, a copy of it I have the honour to enclose (marked A), likewise that furnished me by Admiral Sullivan from Captain Campbell, R.N., commanding Naval Brigade with No. 1 Column (AA).

2. Colonel Wood (No. 4 Column) on the 24th January dispersed the force of Zulus with a loss of 50 men killed that had been ordered to attack him. (Copy of his report attached marked B.)

News of the events of the 22nd ultimo had been conveyed to Colonel Wood at Utrecht with great readiness by Captain Allan Gardner, 14th Hussars; this officer had escaped from the camp of No. 3 Column after conveying orders to the officer commanding there from Colonel Glyn, C.B., 12 miles distant; Colonel Wood in consequence took up a position covering Utrecht.

3. On my arrival here I at once directed Colonel Pearson to act as seemed best, without reference to my previous instructions.

A copy of my telegram and his reply I forward marked BB.

4. The Zulus have, since the 24th ultimo, shown no signs of activity, and everything is quiet along the border.

I have no means of forming an opinion as to the reason of this. It is confidently stated by some that it is only preparatory to further energetic action; others argue again, who claim to be well informed from native sources, that the losses inflicted on the Zulus at Insandhlwana alone were so enormous as to make them disinclined to attack us again unless they are fully assured they have an advantage.

It must be remembered that since our crossing the frontier the Zulus have been five times defeated and always with loss.

5. I append a return showing the distribution of the forces under my command (marked C).

6. Colonel Pearson seems fully assured of his ability to hold his own against any number of Zulus; he has 1,200 British troops, with about 320 rounds per rifle, and provisions for two months.

Major Barrow, 19th Hussars, reports well of the position of the post and its healthiness, the water is close to and under fire of the fort, and is very good.

The road to Ekowe from the Lower Tugela is reported by the same officer to be a good one, and, with two exceptions, the country is open.

I therefore feel that, with the force within reach of him at the Lower Tugela, Colonel Pearson is authorised to hold his present position. I proceed to-morrow to that place,

when I shall be better able to form an opinion as to the steps to be taken to organise the detachments at the Lower Tugela.

7. Of the seven battalions Native Contingent all but three have disbanded themselves; these three have not been engaged. The conduct of the two battalions under Commandant Lonsdale, with No. 3 Column, up to the day following the disaster to the camp, was all that I could wish; those, however, who knew the natives foresaw that they would break up after hearing of the death of their Chiefs (who had remained in camp on the 22nd ultimo). I cannot, therefore, count on retaining the services of any Native Contingent with the columns across the border, beyond those of some 200 or 300 mounted men. I am still in hopes, however, that the authority of the Colonial Government will be asserted, and will prove sufficient to fill up these battalions, the officers and non-commissioned officers of which are still on the frontier, where they will be available for frontier defence at least.

8. Such is the position of affairs in the Colony. Every effort will be made to procure reinforcements, Captain Buller, Rifle Brigade, one of my aides-de-camp, has started for the Free State with a letter to the President from his Excellency the High Commissioner, with the view of procuring mounted men, both white and black. A force of 200 mounted men is already being raised at Port Elizabeth, and a draft of 50 mounted men from the Cape Colony, for the Frontier Light Horse, arrived yesterday.

9. Mr. Sprigg, the Colonial Secretary, Cape Colony, has shown every desire to assist us at this emergency; he despatched at once the three companies of the 2nd Battalion 4th Regiment from Cape Town; they have arrived at Durban, and are on their march here. The head-quarters and four companies of the 88th Regiment will shortly arrive from King William's Town, their place being taken by volunteers.

10. Every effort will be made to reinforce Colonel Wood's Column, in view of enabling him to resume active operations from that side.

11. The refitting of No. 3 Column will of necessity take some little time, as the road (160 miles) from this to Helpmakaar is very much cut up by the rains.

12. I have not yet received from Colonel Hassard, Commanding Royal Engineers, the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry, ordered to assemble, regarding the loss of the camp on the 22nd ultimo; neither have I received from Colonel Glyn, C.B., commanding No. 3 Column, an official list of the casualties on that occasion.

I regret also to state that I am still without an official report from Colonel Glyn of the details of the gallant defence made on the 22nd and 23rd ultimo by the Company 2/24th Regiment, of the post at Rorke's Drift.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHELMSFORD.

Enclosure A.

From Colonel PEARSON, commanding No. 1 Column, to the MILITARY SECRETARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

SIR, Ekowe, Zululand, January 23, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to report my arrival here at 10 a.m. this day, with the column under my command, and, I am happy to state, without a casualty of any kind—except, of course, those which occurred in the engagement of yesterday, of which I have already duly informed you by telegram, despatched yesterday evening.

Yesterday morning, the mounted troops which preceded the column, under Major Barrow, had crossed the Inyanzani River—which is about four miles from our camping ground of the previous night—when I received a note from him to say that he had selected a fairly open space for a halting place, which he had carefully videtted. I at once rode forward to reconnoitre, and found the ground covered with more bush than seemed desirable for an outspan; but as there was no water between the Inyanzani and the places where we bivouacked last night—four miles further on, and with several steep hills to climb—I decided upon outspanning for a couple of hours to feed and rest the oxen, and to enable the men to breakfast.

It was then just eight o'clock, and I was in the act of giving directions about the picquets and scouts required for our protection, and the waggons had already begun to park; when the leading company of the Native Contingent, who were scouting in front—personally directed by Captain Hart, staff officer to the officer commanding that regiment—discovered the enemy advancing rapidly over the ridges in our front, and making for the clumps of bush around us.

The Zulus at once opened a heavy fire upon the men of the company who had shown themselves in the open, and they lost one officer, four non-commissioned officers, and three men killed, almost immediately after the firing began.

Unfortunately, owing to scarcely any of the officers or non-commissioned officers of the Native Contingent being able to speak Kafir, and some not even English (there are several foreigners among them), it has been found most difficult to communicate orders, and it is to be feared that these men who lost their lives by gallantly holding their ground, did so under the impression that it was the duty of the contingent to fight in the first line, instead of scouting only, and, after an engagement, to pursue.

I must add, however, that every exertion has been made by Major Graves, Commandant Nettleton, and Captain Hart, to explain to both the officers and men the duties expected of them. These officers, indeed, have been indefatigable in their exertions.

As soon as the firing commenced, I directed the Naval Brigade, under Commander Campbell, Lieut. Lloyd's division of guns, and Captain Jackson's and Lieut. Martin's companies of "The Buffs," to take up a position on a knoll close by the road (and under which they were halted), and from whence the whole of the Zulu advances could be seen and dealt with.

Meanwhile the waggons continued to park, and as soon as the length of the column had thereby sufficiently decreased, I directed the two companies of the Buffs, which were guarding the waggons about half way down the column, to clear the enemy out of the bush, which had been already shelled and fired into with rockets and musketry by the troops on the knoll above mentioned. These companies, led by Captains Harrison and Wyld, and guided by Captain Macgregor, D.A.Q.M.G., whom I sent back for this purpose, moved out in excellent order, and quickly getting into skirmishing order, brought their right shoulders gradually forward, and drove the Zulus before them back into the open, which again exposed them to the rockets, shells, and musketry from the knoll.

This movement released the main body of the mounted infantry and volunteers, who, with the company Royal Engineers, had remained near the Inyanzana, to protect that portion of the convoy of waggons. The Royal Engineers happened to be working at the Drift when the engagement began.

When thus released, both the engineers and mounted troops, under Captain Wynne and Major Barrow, respectively moved forward with the infantry. Skirmishers on the left of the latter, the whole being supported by a half-company of "The Buffs" and a half-company of the 99th Regiment, sent out by Lieut.-Colonel Welman, 99th Regiment, who, with the rear of the column, was now coming up.

About this time the enemy was observed by Commander Campbell to be trying to outflank our left, and he offered to go with a portion of the Naval Brigade to drive away a body of Zulus who had got possession of a kraal about 400 yards from the knoll, and which was helping their turning movement. The Naval Brigade was supported by a party of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Native Contingent, under Captain Hart, who were posted on high ground on the left of the Ekowe Road, and who checked the Zulus from making any further attempt on our left.

Shortly afterwards, when the kraal was evacuated, Commander Campbell suggested that the enemy should be driven off still further, to which I at once assented, and I desired Colonel Parnell to take Captain Forsters's company, "The Buffs," which up to this time had remained at the foot of the knoll, and assist the Naval Brigade to attack some heights beyond the kraal, upon which a considerable body of Zulus were still posted.

The action was completely successful, and the Zulus now fled in all directions, both from our front and left, and before the skirmishers on the right.

I now ordered the column to be reformed, and at noon we resumed our march, and bivouacked for the night on the ground described in the first part of my letter.

The last shot was fired about half-past 9 a.m.

I enclose a list of the killed and wounded, and in addition, I beg to state that both Colonel Parnell and myself had our horses shot under us.

The loss of the enemy I can, of course, only approximately give. By all accounts, however—and I have taken every pains to verify and confirm the statements made—upwards of 300 Zulus were killed. The wounded, if there were any, were either carried off or hid in the bush, as only two were found. The dead were lying about in heaps of seven and eight, and in one place ten dead bodies were found close together. At another 35 were counted within a very small space.

As far as I can ascertain, the numbers opposed to us were about 4,000, composed of the Umxapu, Umdhlanefu, and the Ingulubi regiments, and some 650 men of the district.

I had already been warned through Mr. Fynney, border agent, and other sources, that I might expect to be attacked at any moment after crossing the Umsindusi River, but the number of Zulus stated to be in the neighbourhood was estimated at about 8,000.

All the Commanding Officers speak highly of the behaviour of their men during the engagement, and of the coolness of the officers and the pains taken by them to control the expenditure of ammunition. This I can personally vouch for as regards the troops on the knoll, as I was present with them the whole time. The practice made by Lieut. Lloyd's guns and by the rockets of the Naval Brigade directed by Mr. Cotter, boatswain of H.M.S. "Active," was excellent, and no doubt contributed materially to the success of the day.

Major Barrow particularly wishes me to mention the steadiness and good conduct under fire of the Natal Mounted Volunteer Corps. Those engaged were the Victoria and Stanger Mounted Rifles, and the Natal Hussars.

Of the Commanding Officers themselves I have already spoken.

From the officers of my staff, Colonel Walker, C.B., Captain MacGregor, and Lieut. Knight, "The Buffs,"—my orderly officer—I have received every assistance—not only during yesterday's engagement, but ever since they joined me.

I cannot speak too highly of the energy and attention to their duties of Staff Surgeon Norburg, R.N., my senior medical officer, and his assistants. The Field Hospital was established in a convenient place almost immediately after the firing began, and the wounded received every attention.

Lastly, I wish to report the good example shown to the Native Pioneers by Captain Beddoes and Lieut. Porrington, who, throughout our march, under the direction of Lieut. Main, R.E., repaired our road in front, and during the engagement remained on the knoll fighting rifle in hand.

I must apologise for the great length of this letter; but as the present is the first campaign of British troops against the Zulus, and as the Natal natives were being tested as soldiers for the first time, I have purposely gone into details. Should we again be engaged with the enemy, there will, of course, be no further necessity for describing everything so minutely.

To-morrow morning I propose sending two companies of the Buffs, two companies of the Native Contingent, and a small number of mounted men, to reinforce Lieut.-Colonel Ely, 99th Regiment, who, with three companies of his regiment, left behind for the purpose, is now on his way to Ekowe, with a convoy of 60 commissariat waggons.

I have written to request Colonel Ely not to advance beyond the Umsindusi till reinforced.

On Saturday Major Coates starts for the Tugela with 50 empty waggons, escorted by four companies infantry, two native companies, and a few troopers, to bring up more stores.

I enclose a couple of sketches of the ground on which the engagement took place, made by Captain MacGregor and Lieut. Knight, from memory.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. K. PEARSON,
Colonel.

The return of the killed and wounded in this action appeared in our Wednesday's issue.

The return of draught animals injured shows: three horses (two of which, Colonel Pearson's and Colonel Parnell's have since died), two mules, and two oxen wounded, and one ox killed.

MY LORD, "Active" off Natal, January 30, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a copy of the official report from Commander Campbell, Naval Brigade, of the action on 22nd instant, for your information.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. W. SULLIVAN,
Commodore.

Lieut.-General Lord Chelmsford, K.C.B.,
Commanding Forces.

LETTER OF PROCEEDINGS.

SIR, Naval Brigade, Ekowe, January 24, 1879.

I HAVE to acquaint you with the distribution of the Naval Brigade at this moment. A and B Companies ("Active") encamped here with 1st Division of No. 1 Column, also Gatling gun and crew, also rockets and their crews, also Royal Marines.

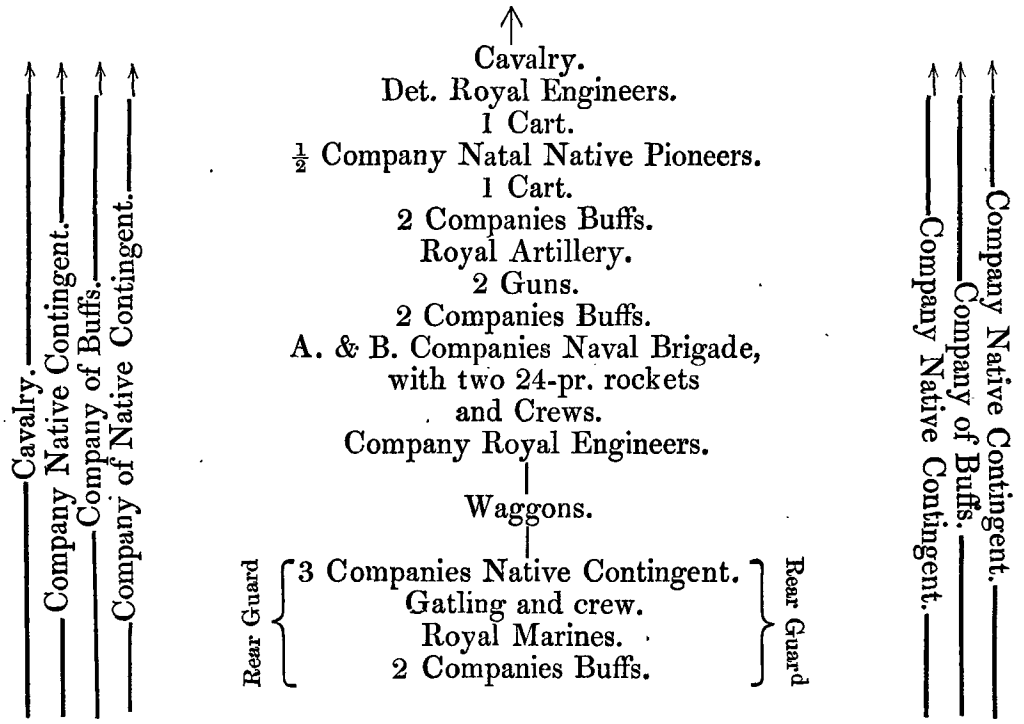
1. The above march in the 1st Division, 1st Column, A and B Companies in front with rockets, marines and Gatling in rear, while marching three to four miles separate the front and rear of 1st division, the interval being filled with waggons and other troops.

2. Sub.-Lieut. Heugh with two 7-pr. guns and their crews are attached to the rear of the 2nd Division of 1 Column; they are here but occupy a different position.

3. The men of "Tenedos" except one who is attached to the "Active's" men, are stationed at Lower Tugela.

4. Staff-surgeon Norbury is P.M.O. of the column and with Surgeon Thompson, one sick berth steward, one attendant, and one marine servant, are attached to the field hospital, the sick of the Naval Brigade are treated by them as well as I believe the greater part of the 1st Division of the Column; they are encamped here.

ORDER of MARCH for 1st Division of 1st Column generally preserved from Tugela to Ekowe.



5. The 1st division of the column marched from the Tugela at 6 a.m. of 18th January, camping that night at Inyoni river.

The 2nd division was ordered to march at same time the following morning.

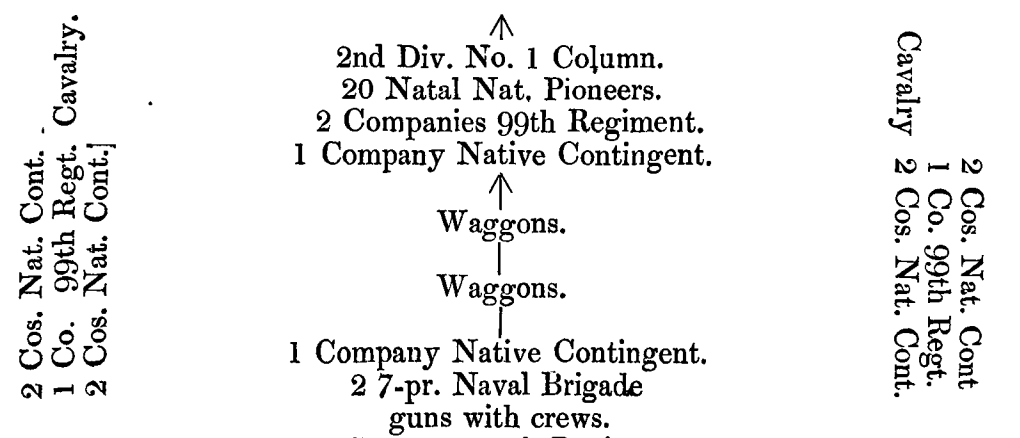
On the afternoon of 19th the 1st division camped north of Umsimdusi river, and was joined there by the 2nd division.

The 20th was spent preparing for the passage of the Matakula river.

At 5 a.m. of 21st, the whole column, accompanied by 130 waggons with other vehicles, marched from camp; the whole day spent on the passage of the Matakula river; in evening encamped 4″ north of river.

An expedition, composed of half of the Naval Brigade, 2 companies Buffs, and other troops, destroyed a large military kraall 5″ E. by S. of camp.

ORDER of MARCH.



22nd. 5 a.m. marched. After passing five miles along a fertile valley, the path turns suddenly to the left, and the ascent of the high land, on which Ekowe is situated commences. The head of the column reached this turning, and was preparing to halt for breakfast, when it was suddenly attacked along the entire right flank and on both fronts by the enemy, who had evidently been laying concealed in the bushes. They boldly advanced to within 150 yards in extended order, rushing from bush to bush and firing with great rapidity. Two 7-prs. R. A. and two 24-prs. Naval Brigade rockets were placed on a knoll at the foot of the pass, but commanding the valley from which the flank attack was proceeding; these, supported by two companies of the Buffs and A. and B. companies of Naval Brigade, opened a heavy fire on the enemy, checking their advance. This knoll continued to be the head-quarters of the column during the engagement.

From head-quarters to the head of the pass, the road or path to Ekowe leads along the top of a low ridge for about a mile; this ridge is commanded on both sides by two higher ridges running parallel to it and distant 800 to 1,000 yards.

On these high ridges the enemy were posted in large numbers; they also occupied a position, B, 300 yards from head-quarters on the same ridge, and had commenced to open fire from this latter post, when a well-directed rocket from the Naval Brigade was driven right through the kraal B, instantly expelling the enemy.

6. Having been instructed to defend this part of the position, I advanced A and a part of B Companies of the "Active's" men in skirmishing order along the ridge above described, leaving the remainder of B company with the rockets, to assist in protecting the head-quarter position, which throughout the day was exposed to an irritating fire from the bushes on the sides of a mountain opposite, as well as from the enemy in the plain, the colonel commanding having already had a horse killed under him.

7. My attention was now wholly directed to the advance along the ridge (*see* sec. 6, par. 1) along the top of which runs the track of Ekowe, notwithstanding the heavy fire directed against our small party front and both flanks, steady progress was made and the enemy driven back step by step for about three quarters of a mile, when he posted his troops for a final stand in a strong position perpendicular to the road parallel to which the Naval Brigade were slowly advancing; by this time four men of the Naval Brigade had been sent to the rear badly wounded, and another temporarily stunned by a bullet passing through his helmet, when the arrival of a company of Buffs under Colonel Parnell enabled the attack very rapidly to be pushed to within 100 yards of the Zulu position; a final rush was then made, headed by the Naval Brigade, and the position carried by assault; the first unmounted man in the enemy's position was Thomas Harding, ordinary seaman of H.M.S. "Active," closely followed by the remainder of A company under Lieut. Hamilton.

Two other hills were carried as soon as the men had recovered breath, thus breaking through and driving back the right horn of the Zulu army, dispersing it in all directions, and clearing the road to Ekowe, along which the column shortly after advanced without molestation, camping for the night five miles south of that place.

The action lasted nearly three hours and resulted in the enemy being driven back on all sides with a loss of 300 dead;—only one wounded Zulu was found on the field, so it is to be presumed the wounded were removed by their companions.

The loss of Europeans in the engagement was 8 killed and 16 wounded, one of whom has since died; out of the killed six were officers or non-commissioned officers of the Native Contingent; these men fought, as far as came under my notice with great bravery, being of course unsupported by their men, one out of ten of whom only have fire-arms, while the the Zulus appear all to be possessed of them.

I enclose the reports of Lieut. Dowding, commanding R.M.L.I., and Midshipman Coker in charge of the Gatling, both of whom were placed so far in rear that I had no opportunity of observing their movements.

It is with greatest gratification, I report the splendid behaviour of the Naval Brigade in action of 22nd inst.; all were remarkably steady under fire, those employed on the ridge were exposed to a cross-fire for nearly two hours, after which they responded to my call for the final assault with alacrity, and led the rush till success was secured.

I particularly recommend Lieut. Hamilton whose company was in front during the action.

Sub.-Lieut. Fraser also did good service in command of the reserve, being under fire the whole time.

Boatswain Cotter was most successful with the rockets I placed in his charge.

Lieut. Craigie, gunnery lieutenant, rendered valuable services as acting adjutant.

Ekowe was reached early on 23rd, and the head-quarters are expected to remain for 8 or 10 days before any further advance is made.

Two hundred men marched in the direction of the Tugela this morning and 400 more leave to-morrow to escort convoys: reports have reached that attacks have been made on these.

The force lately beaten by the 1st Division of the column are said to be assembled in the bush at Umlatoo river, there to attack us on advancing; it seems probable that they will not be dispersed without some loss on our side, the Zulus seem adepts at skirmishing always in extended order; they rush from one bush to another, delivering their fire, and then retiring under cover to load, it requires a good marksman to bring them down; nothing like the masses of men spoken of as composing their armies has been seen, and they show no disposition to meet us in the open, but confine themselves to taking us at a disadvantage as on 22nd inst.

The enemy have unfortunately carried off the six Martini-Henry rifles and ammunition of the Europeans of the Native contingent killed; doubtless these will be used against us with effect in next action.

I trust my proceedings may meet your approval.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. Fletcher Campbell,
Commanding Naval Brigade.

I beg to recommend to your notice E. White, P.O., 1st class, who continued to fight after having been struck by a ball.

E. Futcher, P.O., 1st class, took a leading part in the movements.

Thomas Harding, Ord., the first unmounted man in enemy's position.

Sir, Inyezana, January 23rd 1879.

I have the honour to report that, in accordance with orders I marched the marines from the camping ground near the Amatikulu on the morning of the 22nd inst. in rear of the Gatling gun. After marching about 2½ hours, we heard rapid firing commencing at the front of the column; almost at the same instant an officer of the Native Contingent rode up to me reporting that the enemy were in large numbers on our right; immediately told Captain Forster of the Buffs, who was in command of the rear guard.

He ordered us to extend on the right flank of the waggons; at the same time the Gatling gun was brought into action.

I advanced the marines in line with a company of the Buffs under Captain Forster, but owing to the height of the reeds and bush, we only occasionally got a glimpse of the enemy about 400 yards in front of us, and apparently in large numbers. They appeared to be trying to get round the rear of the column. I was able occasionally to open fire at them on arriving at the edge of the reeds.

After advancing in this way about a quarter of a mile, we found another company of the Buffs moving from the front of the column and some 300 yards to our front, I therefore at once moved my men back on the Gatling gun, and made my way at once to the head-quarter staff, and reported my arrival to Colonel Pearson.

He ordered Mr. Coker to bring up the Gatling gun at once. I was told to place my men at the top of the hill to the left of the Gatling gun, when I at once opened fire on the enemy, who were keeping up a fairly continuous fire in our direction. The Gatling gun shortly opening fire on our right; after about a quarter of an hour Mr. Craigie rode up with half of B company, saying he had orders to bring up the rest of the Naval Brigade to support "A" Company, and as the Gatling gun was now well guarded, I at once joined him with the marines.

We moved rapidly along to the kraal on the top of the hill that had been already taken, where we found the remainder of B. company, keeping up a continuous fire at the enemy on our left, and then advanced on the main road up a steep hill until we joined Mr. Hamilton's men.

The men behaved well and steadily under fire, the marching at the commencement in extended order being very heavy through the thick bush and reeds.

The amount of ammunition expended was between 500 and 600 rounds.

I have, &c.

(Signed) Townly W. Dowding,
Lieutenant Commanding Royal Marines,
H.M.S. "Active."

A. Campbell, R.N.,
Commanding Naval Brigade.

SIR, Inyizana, January 23, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to report I was placed in rear of the leading column with Gatling gun, about 2½ hours after leaving the camping grounds, the head of the column was engaged, a report having come in that the natives were threatening the rear of the column, I placed my gun on a hill in a good position for firing, if necessary.

I brought my gun into action, but through the clumsiness of my driver my disselboom carried away, I repaired it as quickly as possible, no natives appearing I moved on with the waggons, owing to the disselboom I was very much delayed.

On arriving at the foot of the hill where the head-quarters were, I was ordered by Colonel Pearson to bring the gun up and place it opposite a hill, where some natives had taken up a position.

I immediately opened fire on them, they retiring into the bush, I ceased firing, having expended about 300 rounds, and stationed my men to try and pick off a few natives who were annoying us considerably.

The men behaved well under fire and worked hard to bring the gun into action.

I have, &c.

H. F. Campbell,
Commanding Naval Brigade.

(Signed) LEWIS C. COKER.

Fort Tinta, 9 a.m.

DEPUTY-ADJUTANT GENERAL, January 25, 1879.

I FEAR you will not be able to gather where No. 4 Column has been from any of the maps as all are inaccurate.

After clearing the Tunguins Range on the 22nd the Zulus retiring hastily leaving cattle and sheep as already reported, the column halted on the 23rd, the artillery having had with the F. L. Horse hard work, while the 90th Light Infantry were 19 hours under arms in 24.

The F. L. Horse had scarce been off saddled for 48 hours.

Yesterday the 24th, the column moved in the direction of the road indicated in Durnsford's map as passing between the Tunguins Nek and Ityenteka Range. It is perhaps needless to state that the track has been termed a road, because a few waggons have at some time passed over it.

About 7.30 a.m., when the column had marched eight miles, some Zulus ran forward towards a stony hill in the front, but were anticipated by Colonel Buller with a troop of the F. L. Horse. The morning was misty and our advance was apparently unperceived, as the Zulus were only forming up when two guns opened on them, and caused them to scatter in all directions.

Finding we could not advance where our guide thought the track existed, I ordered the column to turn to the left and pass round a high hill on our left, and there outspan.

Before I reached this position, however, the 90th Light Infantry with two guns moved down into a valley and up the opposite hill, on which the Zulus fled hastily, the F.L. Horse and Mr. P. Uy's men pursuing them.

It was at this time I received the first intimation of the Zulu attack on No. 3 column camp, and I therefore halted for 2½ hours, and then retraced our steps towards the Umvolosi, where the column arrived at 7 a.m. this day.

I append a return of the casualties, and I believe about 50 Zulus were killed from the different bodies, counting 10 in one group, 15 in another, 6 in another, while 5 men were killed by one shell, besides single men.

As I learn from Colonel Crealock's letter, No. 3. column will go to Helpmakaar, I shall move to-morrow towards the Ugaba Ka Hawane, in the kloofs of which I hope to get wood, and where I shall be in position to cover Utrecht, and yet able to move towards the Bagalususi.

You may probably know, but I think it well to inform you that the force attacking No. 3 column camp was composed of Ubonambi, Umcetya, Undi, Nodwengu, and Nkobamakosi Regiments, commanded by as No. 1, Umdabulamanzi, Cetywayo's brother; second, senior Umbumonwana; third, senior Netyingwayo.

Unsebe commanded the 3,000 to 4,000 men who yesterday fled before No. 4 Column which they had undertaken to attack.

If No. 3 Column is to be stationary some time, I should be glad of the loan of all its horsemen, as if I can burn the Bugalususi kraal the effect in North Zululand will be good.

(Signed) EVELYN WOOD,
Colonel.

TELEGRAM.

From Lord CHELMSFORD to Colonel PEARSON, Lower Tugela Drift.

Pietermaritzburg, January 27, 1879.

Consider all my instructions as cancelled, and act in whatever manner you think most desirable in the interests of the column under your command. Should you consider the garrison of Ekowe as too far advanced to be fed with safety, you can withdraw it.

Hold however, if possible, the post on the Zulu side of Lower Tugela. You must be prepared to have the whole Zulu force down upon you. Do away with tents, and let the men take shelter under the waggons, which will then be in position for defence, and hold so many more supplies.

The following is an answer to the above telegram:—

From Lieutenant KINGSCOTE, Tugela, to Lord CHELMSFORD, Pietermaritzburg.

When your telegram arrived at 11 a.m. yesterday, I assembled commanding officers, and we determined to hold our ground here. At once sent off mounted men and two battalions Native Contingent to Lower Tugela, hope both reached there early this morning; this will give us more food and ammunition.

Colonel Ely's convoy arrived last night, had to abandon seven waggons about seven miles from here, six with food, one with forage, disselbooms broken, oxen dead beat, &c. The oxen were brought on; remainder of convoy, 72 waggons, arrived safely. All food and ammunition off-loaded and under cover. So many oxen of convoy a great nuisance; laagered some, and put remainder into ditch; will try to improve matters to-day.

We are already well entrenched, but shall work away till we are safe at every corner.

My only fear is the water not lasting, making every effort to economise it.

RETURN OF TROOPS.

Pietermaritzburg	1 Company, 88th Foot. Fort Napier 1 Company, General Depôt 1 Company, Natal Native Pioneers	Lieut.-Col. Hopton.
Greytown	3 Companies, 2-4th Regiment	Major Twentyman.
Helpmakaar	2 Companies, 1-24th Foot 2 Companies, 2-24th Foot N. Battery 5th Brigade R.A., 4 guns	Col. Hassard, C.B.
	1 Squadron Mounted Infantry Natal Mounted Police, 1 Troop Natal Carbineers, ½ Troop Newcastle Mounted Rifles, Buffalo Border Guard } ½ Troop 2nd Battalion, 1st Regiment, N. N. Contingent	Lieut.-Col. Russell.
Rorke's Drift	No. 5 Company, Royal Engineers 7 Companies, 2-24th Regiment	Col. Glyn, C.B.
Krantz Kop	1st Battalion, 1st Regiment, N. N. Contingent 3rd Battalion, 1st Regiment, N. N. Contingent 3rd Battalion N. N. Pioneers	Capt. Barton.
Durban	1-2nd Company, 99th Regiment 1 Troop Mounted Volunteers	Major Huskisson.
Stanger	1½ Companies, 99th Regiment	Major Walker.
Lower Tugela, Fort Pearson	½ Company, 99th Regiment. Guns—1 12-pr.	
Camp right bank	No. 2 Squadron, Mounted Infantry Natal Hussars, ½ Troop Durban Mounted Rifles, Alexandra Mounted Rifles, Stanger Mounted Rifles, Victoria Mounted Rifles } 1 Troop	Major Barrow.

Fort Tenedos, left bank -	2½ Companies, 99th Regiment. 2 Companies Buffs. Naval Brigade (43). 1 12-pr. gun.	
Ekowe - - -	6 Companies, 2-3rd Regiment - - - 3 Companies, 99th Regiment - - - Naval Brigade (128) - - - - 2 7-prs., 1 Gatling, 1 Rocket tube - - R. A. (23), 2 7-pr. M.-L. Guns - - - No. 2 Company N. N. Pioneers - - -	Colonel Pearson.
	Royal Artillery - - - - - 1-13th Light Infantry - - - - 90th Light Infantry - - - - Frontier Light Horse, 2 squadrons - - Wood's Irregular Natives - - -	Colonel E. Wood, V.C., C.B.

RETURN of such CASUALTIES as reported officially up to date, from 12th to 24th January 1879.

Rank.	Name.	Force in which serving.	Nature of Casualty.	Date of Casualty.	Place of Casualty.	Remarks.
Privates -	Two - - -	N. N. C. - -	Killed -	12 Jan., 1879	Isipezi.	
Lieutenant -	Purvis - - -	„ - -	Wounded -	„ -	„	
Corporal -	Mayor - - -	„ - -	„ -	„ -	„	
Private -	Twelve - - -	„ - -	„ -	„ -	„	
„ -	Jack - - -	Wood's Irregls.	„ -	18 „ -	In Zululand,	
„ -	Slanyola - - -	„ -	„ -	„ -	on march	
Trooper -	J. Berry - - -	F. L. Horse -	„ -	20 „ -	with Col.	
„ -	Randall - - -	„ -	„ -	„ -	Wood's col.	
Privates -	J. Bough - - -	2-3rd Foot -	Killed -	22 „ -	Inyanzani.	
„ -	J. Kelleher - - -	„ -	„ -	„ -	„	
Lieutenant -	J. L. Raines - -	N. N. C. - -	„ -	„ -	„	
„ -	G. Platterer - - -	„ - -	„ -	„ -	„	
Sergeant -	Emil Unger - - -	„ - -	„ -	„ -	„	
Corporal -	W. Tieper - - -	„ - -	„ -	„ -	„	
„ -	E. Miller - - -	„ - -	„ -	„ -	„	
„ -	Carl Goesch - - -	„ - -	„ -	„ -	„	
Private -	Peter Dunn - -	2-3rd Foot -	Wounded -	„ -	„	Since dead.
„ -	J. Corteel - - -	„ - -	„ -	„ -	„	
„ -	F. Smith - - -	„ - -	„ -	„ -	„	
„ -	F. Clifford - - -	„ - -	„ -	„ -	„	
„ -	H. Walker - - -	„ - -	„ -	„ -	„	
Q. M. Sergt.	Kelly - - -	M. I., 90th Foot	„ -	„ -	„	
Private -	W. Devenport - -	„ 2-24th Foot	„ -	„ -	„	
A. B. - -	H. Gosling - - -	Naval Brigade -	„ -	„ -	„	
O. S. - -	G. Berryman - -	„ -	„ -	„ -	„	
„ - -	G. Doran - - -	„ -	„ -	„ -	„	
A. B. - -	T. Butler - - -	„ -	„ -	„ -	„	
O. S. - -	E. White - - -	„ -	„ -	„ -	„	
„ - -	Krooman, Jack Ropeyarn -	„ -	„ -	„ -	„	
„ - -	Ducklewis - - -	„ -	„ -	„ -	„	
Lieutenant -	H. Webb - - -	N. N. C. - -	„ -	„ -	„	
Sergeant -	O. Aeydenburg - -	„ - -	„ -	„ -	„	
Cl. Sergeant	M. C. Keane - -	Staff Clerk -	Killed -	„ -	Isandhlawana	All attached to the Lt.-General's personal Staff, as Clerks, and Servants.
Farrier -	Wright - - -	A. S. Corps -	„ -	„ -	„	
Sergeant -	Thompson - - -	80th Foot -	„ -	„ -	„	
Private -	Fitzpatrick - - -	25th Foot -	„ -	„ -	„	
„ -	Williamson - - -	2-24th Foot -	„ -	„ -	„	
„ -	Watson - - -	31st Foot -	„ -	„ -	„	
„ -	Hughes - - -	1-24th Foot -	„ -	„ -	„	
Signalman -	Aynesley - - -	Royal Navy -	„ -	„ -	„	
Mr. - -	Laparra - - -	General's Cook -	„ -	„ -	„	
Private -	Beckett - - -	1-24th Foot -	Wounded -	23 „ -	Rorke's Drift	Since dead.
„ -	J. Waters - - -	„ -	„ -	„ -	„	
Sergeant -	T. Williamson - -	2-24th Foot -	„ -	„ -	„	
Corporal -	J. Lyons - - -	„ -	„ -	„ -	„	
„ -	W. Allon - - -	„ -	„ -	„ -	„	
Private -	Hitch - - -	„ -	„ -	„ -	„	
„ -	Jones - - -	„ -	„ -	„ -	„	
„ -	Scammen - - -	N. N. C. - -	„ -	„ -	„	
„ -	F. Seliess - - -	„ - -	„ -	„ -	„	
„ -	Budenback - - -	Dutch Con. -	„ -	24 „ -	Zuukem Nek.	
„ -	Jelloame - - -	„ -	„ -	„ -	„	

W. BELLAIRS, D.A.G.

Pietermaritzburg, Natal, February 2, 1879.

The Pietermaritzburg medical officers return of nature of wounds not received up to time of closing Despatch.

M. CREALOCK,
Assistant Military Secretary.

No. 4.

GOVERNOR THE RIGHT HON. SIR H. B. E. FRERE, BART., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., to the RIGHT HON. SIR MICHAEL HICKS BEACH, BART. (Received March 5, 1879.)

High Commissioner's Office, Pietermaritzburg, Natal,
February 3, 1879.

SIR,

IN continuation of previous correspondence I have the honour to forward papers, regarding several topics of interest connected with operations in Zululand.

The telegram and letter from Colonel Warren, and the memorandum by Colonel Lanyon, illustrate what I have repeatedly reported to Her Majesty's Government of the distance to which the ramifications of the Zulu agitation extend.

The extracts from Lord Chelmsford's demi-official letters bring up the history of events connected with Col. Glyn's (No. 3) Column to the eve of the attack on the camp at Isandula.

There are some interesting letters from Colonel Wood (No. 4 Column).

Colonel Pearson's Despatch gives the particulars of his very successful action at Inyezane on the 22nd, and of the arrival of his (No. 1) Column at Ekowe, which will have already been communicated by telegram. The admirable clearness, fullness, and modesty with which Colonel Pearson describes his most successful action will, I feel confident, be considered as deserving the marked approval of Her Majesty's Government.

Our latest accounts by telegram from the Lower Tugela assure us of the well being of Colonel Pearson's Column up to the 1st instant.

The telegram from the Colonial Secretary, Cape Town, will show Her Majesty's Government in what an excellent spirit the Cape Colony received the sad intelligence of our disaster at the camp of Colonel Glyn's Column on the 22nd January, and of the noble exertions at once made to assist the sister Colony in its difficulties.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

(Signed) H. B. E. FRERE,
Governor and High Commissioner.

Enclosure 1. in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From Colonel WARREN, Kimberley, to HIGH COMMISSIONER, Pietermaritzburg.

January 30, 1879.

NEWS has arrived from the Amatonga country that Cetywayo has sent his women and his children there, and that they have arranged to assist him with their warriors; also the Chief Romapulan has agreed to join against the white man; this comes from Amatonga, just arrived from Natal, he also says Cetywayo holds Umblendin, a hostage at his kraal, for the neutrality of the Swazies.

With regard to the position of native affairs in and around Griqualand West I think I may safely say that much of our troubles have been brought about through the evil influence exercised by Cetywayo amongst the surrounding tribes. His defiant attitude and the support he gave to Sikukuni had a most unsettling effect on the natives everywhere, and emboldened them to take aggressive action.

Your Excellency will remember that in my Despatch on the question of confederation written more than a year ago, reference was made to the evil influence of this Chief, and the danger arising therefrom. Since that time evidence has been forthcoming to show that his emissaries have been fostering mischief on all sides. During the early part of the war in the Cape Colony I was able to inform your Excellency that he had sent messengers to Kreli, which information was afterwards proved to be correct.

There is little doubt that Sikukuni's aggressive conduct was instigated by Cetywayo, and through Sikukuni he has been striving to raise up a hostile spirit amongst the native tribes north of Griqualand West and to the west of the Transvaal. Colonel Warren's recent telegram from Kimberley shows that owing to this influence there is considerable danger of further trouble in that quarter.

When lately the operations against Sikukuni had to be suspended on account of the sickly season, it was remarked by the natives, " If the Bull Calf, (Sikukuni) has to be " left alone what will happen when the Elephant (Cetywayo) attacks the white man "? and generally I may say the native regards Cetywayo as the paramount power in South Africa, and the Zulu nation as invincible.

It would be impossible to hope for peace and quiet so long as this feeling was fostered and strengthened by Cetywayo's aggressive conduct being allowed to remain unnoticed and unpunished, for the natives only regard such as a sign of weakness on our part.

The events of the past few days have shown how great was the danger from this source. Had due precautions not being taken when they were, I fear there would have been experienced in South Africa a terrible war of races, such as occurred in India in 1857.

Even now I cannot but help feeling anxious about the natives to the north of Griqualand West, but I trust that the timely precautions taken to cope with the Zulu difficulty will have a quieting effect on them, and prevent further aggression near our borders.

The letters published in the "Cape Argus" by the Rev. J. McKenzie, of Kuruman, who has been for many years working amongst the tribes north of the Orange River, will serve to show that for some time past there has been, on the part of all the native tribes, a strong and increasing feeling of antagonism to the white man. His evidence is very clear in showing that their object was to exterminate the European, and that had prompt measures not been taken the lives of the missionaries and their families at Kuruman would have been sacrificed. It is significnnt that a race like the Batlapins, who for the last 50 years have been most friendly to the missionaries and white people, should become so strongly antagonistic, and there is no doubt that they were worked up and incited to take the measures they did by the more powerful Chiefs, amongst whom the moving power was Cetywayo.

With this feeling amongst the natives it would have been impossible to avert war, except by resigning the country to them. Any other steps taken to conciliate would only have been regarded as weakness by the natives, and thereby strengthening the combination against us, and even had conciliatory measures been successful in delaying the outbreak—which is hardly possible—the only effect would have been to dam the flood of disaffection in order that it might burst with greater strength and more disastrously.

(Signed) W. Owen Lanyon,
Administrator.

Dear Sir Bartle Frere, Kimberley, January 22, 1879.

The Baralongs, both north and south of the Molopo, have heard from Sikukuni's agents a very much exaggerated account of the recent expeditions against him, and have been led to suppose that the white men there were completely defeated and routed by the natives.

So strongly did this affect them that, as far as I can gather, they arranged secretly to assemble last November and make war on the white man, and this in conjunction with Botlasitseh and other chiefs who had been at war with us.

This led me to march upon Taungs from Kuruman and secure Botlasitseh and his sons and brothers, and show Mankoroane that it was his interest to keep with the white man, and to implicate him on our side by insisting on his arresting Botlasitseh and his relatives himself (they were in his territory). Botlasitseh (there is no disguising it) being by the Batlapins considered the "Lord's anointed," and Mankoroane only a usurper; his capture has affected the position of affairs very much, as Mankoroane is now the only chief the Batlapins can look to, and he, having captured a chief of a tribe for the white men, is looked upon by other chiefs as a white man himself, and is thus cut off to a great extent from joining in any rising. I then marched on Marmusa, Kunana (Moschitti), Pitsanie (Makoby), and Unoguing (Bonaguasi), and reassured all the natives south of the Molopo by showing them that English troops do not ravage the country as white men did in former wars, and by imforming them that I only wanted the murderers of Burness and Thompson and leading rebels, and that the people should not have their lands taken from them by white men, and that they should have justice done them whenever they had disputes with white men who came into native territories.

This had such an effect on them that they asked for their territories to be taken over by the British Government, and the idea of rising against us was allayed. Just as I was completing the march, the news that the white man had been routed at Sikukuni's place spread like wildfire among them, and I believe that only our presence among them, and the way in which we had reassured them, prevented a general rising then and there.

Their hatred against the Dutch is most intense, and I hear to-day that the Baralongs north of the Molopo have arranged to concentrate at Ranake, in Bomvakeitse territory, to

make war on the Transvaal in conjunction with Sikukuni. If they do so they will probably be reinforced by turburlent spirits from Baralongs south of the Molopo.

I also think it probable that both the people of Matlabani and David Massen (Mamusa) will resume their old predatory habits. I am, therefore, taking precautions against any rising and am sending the telegrams we receive from the Zulu border to Kuruman to be printed in Séchuana and distributed among the natives to counteract the wild rumours they have among them (the success of the natives). I have written this in great haste to catch the post.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES WARREN.

Enclosure 2. in No. 4.

EXTRACT from SEMI-OFFICIAL LETTERS from His Excellency Lieutenant-General Lord CHELMSFORD to His Excellency THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Head-quarter Camp, Rorke's Drift,
January 16, 1879.

News came in last evening from Wood, dated 14th instant.

He took about 2,000 head of cattle from Sirayo on the 11th on his way back to Bemba's kop. He has also taken a good nnmber from Seketwayo, and has sent word to him to say that he shall have them all back if he comes in.

Captain Barton was sent with Piet Uys and some Frontier Light Horsemen to disarm a petty Chief, by name Niboosa, living on the Lower Pivain. They resisted, and seven Zulus were killed. Wood states that this Chief has been a most troublesome neighbour to the Transvaal. Fifty adults of Seketwayo's tribe have already come in, and more were expected. If Seketwayo himself comes in it will relieve Wood's left flank very much. Colonel Russell made a long reconnaissance yesterday as far as the Isipezi hills. The country was found quite deserted, every kraal being empty. The description of the track does not sound promising. Country seamed with deep nullahs, some nearly 100 yards broad, stony hills, and no wood.

The Memorandum I am to-day sending you will, I hope, however, show that, in spite of the rain and of the difficulties of the country, the several columns will be able to make themselves felt in Zululand. The plan I have laid down as necessary is not so ambitious a one as a rapid march upon Ulundi and the occupation of the King's kraal, but I am certain it is the only safe one under the circumstances.

It would be impossible to keep a long line of road passable for a convoy of waggons, and, were we to advance far into the country, it would be almost certain that, instead of our supplies coming to us, we should have to return for our supplies. A retrograde movement would have a very bad effect upon our native forces, and would certainly encourage our enemies.

Rorke's Drift, January 17, 1879.

I went on a reconnaissance this morning as far as the Insanlana Hill, to which place this column will move on Monday, 20th.

Returning, we visited a kraal lying south of that hill, where we found a large number of men, women, and children, and cattle all ready to move somewhere. The Chief said they were coming in to surrender, which may possibly be the truth. I ordered them to give up their arms, which they did at once; 20 guns (none of a high class) and about 50 assegais were given up, and I told the head man, whose name is Gamdana, that if he and his people sat still and gave our troops no annoyance, directly or indirectly, he would not be molested. Having been told that nearly all these Chiefs have charge of cattle belonging to Cetywayo, I took about half the number away from him. He apparently fully acquiesced in the justice of this measure.

Head-quarter Camp, Insalwana Hill, Zululand,
January 21, 1879.

No. 3 column moved here yesterday without much difficulty. We fortunately had a fine day and did not find many bad places on the road. One nasty swamp we were able to turn with a very little expenditure of labour. Half a battalion 2/24th was obliged to halt short of this camp owing to the oxen being fatigued, otherwise we got on well.

At 1 p.m. I started off to reconnoitre what is called the Zulu stronghold, which is situated about 10 or 12 miles from here.

Our road lay over a long rolling plain, cut up at long intervals by deep watercourses, which, however, will not be difficult to get waggons over. It ran at first about north, then north-east, and finally due east, when we got round the Malakatu range (*vide* Durnford's map). The so-called stronghold is a precipitous valley with krantzes on each side, in which are caves. The river which runs through it tumbles over a precipice at the upper end, and the valley is thus closed in on three sides. The fourth opens out into lateral valleys some three miles down, and the main valley continues on until it reaches the Buffalo River, close under the Qudeni bush.

No sign of Zulus or cattle could be discovered, We mounted up on the Malakatu range, which is fairly level and open, and from the different spurs we could see a long distance into the main valley. A few kraals were visible, and from some we saw a few women running away with bundles on their heads, but otherwise the country was deserted.

Some natives say that the inhabitants have gone to the King's, others that they are in the Qudeni bush.

I have sent two parties of mounted men this morning to explore the country more thoroughly than I was able to do yesterday, and I have sent Lonsdale and his two battalions native contingent round the west side of the Malakatu range with orders to climb up on to the top and make a junction with the mounted men. I shall know by evening whether anybody is left in the country. I am going myself after breakfast with Mr. Fynn, who joined me the day before yesterday, to interview the brothers of Sirayo, Gumdana, with whom we have both been treating. I shall then decide whether he is to be sent into Natal or not.

Head-quarter Camp, near Rorke's Drift,
January 19, 1879.

Sir T. Shepstone has come and gone, having been 24 hours in my camp.

I have asked him to do all he can to get the Swazies to move down to the Pongolo, and also to watch the Blood River border between Rorke's Drift and Colonel Wood's column. At present there is no one to be found along that line, but it will be satisfactory to know from time to time that it continues unoccupied.

I was glad to find that he looked upon one small engagement on the 12th instant as a very important one, and he assured me from what he had gathered of the natives with whom he had spoken that it had already produced a very good effect in Zululand.

Drummond's natives, three in number, went out two days ago and came in this morning.

They say that Matyana-ka-Usitzakusa and his tribe have taken refuge in the Indlhayngazi, and that the other Matyana is in the Qudeni Forest.

I shall look them both up in a day or two, and in all probability they will be willing to surrender.

I am afraid the entry of refugees into Natal will have to be stopped.

Fynn reports that two families consisting of old men, old women, and children have come in, but no young men. If this plan be adopted we shall be feeding their helpless ones whilst the young and active are fighting against us.

It will be a better plan, I think, to send the Chief and some of his headmen into Natal, and to order the tribe to remain at their kraals after having given up their arms. I will also take a certain number of their cattle as an evidence of submission. Mr. Fynn says that all the cattle belongs to the King, so that we shall only be punishing our principal enemy, and I will take care that a sufficient number of cows is left for the women and children's food.

This column moves to-morrow about eight miles, and another march will bring us to a position between the two places of refuge of the two Matyanas, from which I shall be able to operate against either, according to circumstances. One of Colonel Durnford's regiments will cross the river from the Sandspruit Valley, whilst his mounted natives will co-operate with us from Rorke's Drift, where they will be to-morrow (20th).

I shall be glad when Colonel Bray turns up here to look after the arrangements in rear, after we advance. At present there is no one to keep our supplies in motion from Helpmakaar, or to be responsible for our road from that place being kept in working order.

Enclosure 3. in No. 4.

Tinta's Kraal, Left Bank, Umvolosi River,
Monday, January 20, 1879.

I THINK you will be as pleased as I am to learn that some natives, Wood's irregulars, brought in a prisoner unharmed on the 19th, when he was taken in a skirmish under the Cerekoma Mountain; his gun was so hot from rapid firing the men could not hold it. They gravely asked permission in the evening to kill him, thinking they had done their whole duty in obeying orders and bringing the man to me.

My men were talking to Tinta's people who wished to come in, when Mankyane brought up some men and opened fire. I went to the scene of the skirmish this morning, a few miles on from our camp, and have just sent off a number of aged creatures in a waggon towards Utrecht, with Tinta and a few men.

We got with them out of the cave seven muskets, a Colt's 6-chamber rifle. I will send you further particulars when Colonel Buller comes in, but I have just heard he had a skirmish this morning after he left me. He has gone about 10 miles on, to the Zunguni, after 500 Zulus; he counted 12 dead after his skirmish. Tinta is Seketwayo's uncle, and has, I hear, some influence among those around Seketwayo.

Irrespective of humanity, which I hope influences me, I feel sure that though we must beat the young men before they will be sensible, it is cheaper and quicker to accept Zulus as refugees than it is to fight them.

(Signed) EVELYN WOOD.

MY DEAR SIR BARTLE FRERE, Fort Tinta, January 21; 11 a.m.

I RECEIVED late last evening your very kind letter of the 5th instant, forwarded from Helpmakaar by Captain Parr, who has been directed by Lord Chelmsford to remain with No. 3 column. I had written to you at 5 p.m., some four hours before I heard from you. Your very kind letter was a pleasant surprise, for I not only had neuralgia, but I was anxious for the safety of a large convoy then on its return to the Blood River; for at 7 I received a message that Colonel Buller had come on a large force on the Zinguni, and the Zulus followed him back some miles, and actually crossed the Umvolosi after him. I feared they might see my empty waggons and go after them. 'Twas not I grudge their value, but I cannot replace them.

A Zulu yesterday put his gun close to Captain Barton's face, blackened it with the powder, but Barton lost only the skin of the bridge of his nose.

Colonel Buller stood on the Umvolosi and drove the Zulus back; he had three men wounded, killed about 20. Piet Uys behaved very well. I am building a stone laager fort, and hope to move to-morrow to look up the Bagulusimi "Impi."

Yours very sincerely,
(Signed) EVELYN WOOD.

MILITARY SECRETARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER, Pietermaritzburg.

Camp Imta's, Kraal, January 20, 1879.

1. I HAVE this day encamped on the White Umvolosi near Imta's kraal.

2. Imta had left his kraal; I found him in a cave about six miles from this place in the Isikusim Mountains with some of his people. I have brought him and his people to my camp, and am sending them to Utrecht.

3. I took from them seven guns, one a six-shooter.

4. I have permitted three men of Imta's to go in search of some cattle which they say Seketwayo has taken.

January 21, 1879.

1. LIEUT.-COLONEL BULLER, C.B., proceeded yesterday at 9 a.m. on patrol with 7 officers, 75 men, and a portion of the Dutch contingent numbering 23 men. He reports that he crossed the Umvolosi River about two miles above Mr. Macke. The burghers encountered about 50 armed Zulus, who took to the rocks, an engagement ensued in which Colonel Buller reinforced the burghers; about 12 Kaffirs were killed, and one man of the Frontier Light Horse wounded. Four guns and several assegais were taken.

The party then proceeded up a steep path to the top of the Zinguni, and had another engagement with a large body of Kaffirs, by whom they were outflanked on the right and left. Being considerably outnumbered, the Frontier Light Horse retired, having two men wounded, followed by the Zulus until the Umvolosi was crossed, when they made a stand on open ground and drove the enemy across the river.

(Signed) Evelyn Wood, Colonel,
Commanding No. 4 Column.

The Military Secretary to His Excellency the High Commissioner, Pietermaritzburg.

Patrolled the Zinguni Mountain with Frontier Light Horse, two guns, and 90th Light Infantry yesterday, gaining the western crest at daylight. We found the enemy had only a few hundred men on eastern end of range, these retired hastily, leaving to us 250 head of cattle and 400 sheep and goats. We saw near Mahomba's kraal about 4,000 men drilling. They apparently ascended the Inhlobana Mountain. We move on to-morrow, weather permitting, towards the Bagaluseni. Inhlobana is part of the Ihyenleku range.

(Signed) Evelyn Wood, Colonel,
Camp Head-quarters, near Zinguni's Nek, Commanding No. 4 Column.
January 23, 1879.

The Military Secretary to His Excellency the High Commissioner, Pietermaritzburg.

The column under my command marched yesterday along the track between Zungen's Neck and the Intyenteka range, about 7.30 a.m. Some Zulus ran forward to meet us, but were repulsed and retired hastily in the direction of the Intyenteka Mountains.

The force of Zulus numbered from 3,000 to 4,000 men, under Insebe.

They were pursued three miles and fled out of sight or up the Inhlobana Mountain. At this time the intelligence of the attack on No. 3 column was received, and Colonel Wood decided to return to his camp at Zinta's Fort.

He intends to proceed to-morrow to the Yazt Pad, near the Nyoba-ka-Howane Mountains, with the view of covering the Utrecht and Wakkerstroom districts.

(Signed) R. Campbell, Captain, D.S.O.,
Head-quarters, No. 4 Column, Zinta's Fort, for Colonel Commanding.
January 25, 1879.

The Military Secretary to His Excellency the High Commissioner.

Pietermaritzburg, Camp Fort,
January 25, 1879.

I fear that you will not be able to gather where No. 4 column, has been as all the maps are inaccurate. After clearing the Zungen range on the 22nd, the Zulus retiring hastily, leaving cattle and sheep as already reported, the column halted on the 23rd. The artillery having had, with the Frontier Light Horse, hard work, while the 90th Light Infantry were 19 hours under arms in 24. The Frontier Light Horse had scarcely off-saddled for 48 hours. Yesterday, the 24th, the column moved in the direction of the road indicated in Durnford's map as passing between the Zungen Nek and the Intyenteka range. It is perhaps needless to state that the track has been termed a road because a few waggons have at some time passed over it.

About 7.30 a.m., when the column had marched about eight miles, some Zulus ran forward towards a stony hill on our front, but were anticipated by Colonel Buller and a troop of the Frontier Light Horse. The morning was misty and apparently our advance was unperceived, as the Zulus were only forming up when the two guns opened on them and caused them to disperse in all directions. Finding we could not advance where our guide thought the track existed, I ordered the column to turn to the left and pass round a high hill on our left and there outspan. Before I reached this position, however, the 90th Light Infantry and two guns moved down into a valley and up the opposite hill, the Frontier Light Horse and Mr. P. Uys pursuing them. It was at this time I received the first intimation of the attack of the Zulus on No. 3 column camp. I therefore retraced my steps towards the Umvolosi, where the column arrived

at 7 a.m. this day. I believe about 50 Zulus were killed from the different bodies counted, 15 in one group, 6 in another, while 5 men were killed by one shell, besides single men.

As I learn from Colonel Crealock's letter No. 3 column will go to Helpmakaar, I shall move to-morrow towards the Ngalu-ka-Hawane Mountains in the kloofs of which I hope to get word, and when I shall be in a position to cover Utrecht and yet able to move towards the Bagulusini. You may probably know, though I think it well to inform you, that the force attacking No. 3 column was composed of Ubonambi, Umcetya, Undi, Nodwenga, Nkobamakosi regiments, commanded by, as No. 1, Umdabulamanzi, Cetywayo's brother; second senior, Umvakengunna; third senior, Ntyingwayo. Insebe commanded the 3,000 to 4,000 men who yesterday fled before No. 4 column, which they had undertaken to attack.

I hope in a few days to burn the Bagulusini kraal, the effect of which would be good in North Zululand, provided I can get some mounted men from No. 3 column.

(Signed) Evelyn Wood, Colonel,
Commanding No. 4 Column.

From Colonel Pearson, Commanding No. 1 Column, to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the High Commissioner.*

Sir, Ekowe, Zululand, January 23, 1879.

I have the honour to report my arrival here at 10 a.m. this day with the Column under my command, and, I am happy to state, without a casualty of any kind, except, of course, those which occurred in the engagement of yesterday, of which I have already duly informed you by telegram, despatched yesterday evening.

Yesterday morning, the mounted troops which preceded the Column, under Major Barrow, had crossed the Inyanzani River—which is about four miles from our camping ground of the previous night—when I received a note from him to say that he had selected a fairly open space for a halting place, which he had carefully videtted. I at once rode forward to reconnoitre, and found the ground covered with more bush than seemed desirable for an outspan; but as there was no water between the Inyanzani and the places where we bivouacked last night—four miles further on, and with several steep hills to climb—I decided upon outspanning for a couple of hours to feed and rest the oxen, and to enable the men to breakfast.

It was then just 8 o'clock, and I was in the act of giving directions about the picquets and scouts required for our protection, and the waggons had already begun to park, when the leading company of the Native Contingent, who were scouting in front—personally directed by Captain Hart, staff officer to the Officer Commanding that regiment—discovered the enemy advancing rapidly over the ridges in our front, and making for the clumps of bush around us.

The Zulus at once opened a heavy fire upon the men of the company who had shown themselves in the open, and they lost one officer, four non-commissioned officers, and three men killed, almost immediately after the firing began.

Unfortunately, owing to scarcely any of the offieers or non-commissioned officers of the Native Contigent being able to speak Kafir, and some not even English (there are several foreigners among them), it has been found most difficult to communicate orders, and it is to be feared that these men who lost their lives by gallantly holding their ground, did so under the impression that it was the duty of the contingent to fight in the first line, instead of scouting only, and, after an engagement, to pursue.

I must add, however, that every exertion has been made by Major Graves, Commandant Nettleton, and Captain Hart to explain to both the officers and men the duties expected of them. These officers, indeed, have been indefatigable in their exertions.

As soon as the firing commenced I directed the Naval Brigade, under Commander Campbell, Lieut. Lloyd's division of guns, and Captain Jackson's and Lieut. Martin's companies of "the Buffs," to take up a position on a knoll close by the road (and under which they were halted), and from whence the whole of the Zulu advances could be seen and dealt with.

Meanwhile the waggons continued to park, and as soon as the length of the column had thereby sufficiently decreased, I directed the two companies of the Buffs, which were guarding the waggons about half way down the column, to clear the enemy out of the bush, which had been already shelled and fired into with rockets and musketry

* Certain sketches which accompanied this are not reproduced.

by the troops on the knoll above mentioned. These companies, led by Captains Harrison and Wyld, and guided by Captain Macgregor, D.A.Q.M.G., whom I sent back for this purpose, moved out in excellent order, and quickly getting into skirmishing order, brought their right shoulders gradually forward, and drove the Zulus before them back into the open, which again exposed them to the rockets, shells, and musketry from the knoll.

This movement released the main body of the mounted infantry and volunteers, who, with the company Royal Engineers, had remained near the Inyanzana, to protect that portion of the convoy of waggons. The Royal Engineers happened to be working at the drift when the engagement began.

When thus released, both the Engineers and mounted troops, under Captain Wynne and Major Barrow, respectively moved forward with the infantry. Skirmishers on the left of the latter, the whole being supported by a half company of "the Buffs," and a half company of the 99th Regiment, sent out by Lieut.-Colonel Welman, 99th Regiment, who, with the rear of the column, was now coming up.

About this time the enemy was observed by Commander Campbell to be trying to outflank our left, and he offered to go with a portion of the Naval Brigade to drive away a body of Zulus who had got possession of a kraal about 400 yards from the knoll, and which was helping their turning movement. The Naval Brigade was supported by a party of the officers and non-commissoned officers of the Native Contingent, under Captain Hart, who were posted on high ground on the left of the Ekowe Road, and who checked the Zulus from making any further attempt on our left.

Shortly afterwards, when the kraal was evacuated, Commander Campbell suggested that the enemy should be driven off still further, to which I at once assented, and I desired Colonel Parnell to take Captain Forster's company, "The Buffs," which up to this time had remained at the foot of the knoll, and assist the Naval Brigade to attack some heights beyond the kraal, upon which a considerable body of Zulus were still posted.

The action was completely successful, and the Zulus now fled in all directions, both from our front and left, and before the skirmishers on the right.

I now ordered the column to be reformed, and at noon we resumed our march, and bivouacked for the night on the ground described in the first part of my letter.

The last shot was fired about half-past 9 a.m.

I enclose a list of the killed and wounded, and, in addition, I beg to state that both Colonel Parnell and myself had our horses shot under us.

The loss of the enemy I can, of course, only approximately give. By all accounts, however—and I have taken every pains to verify and confirm the statements made—upwards of 300 Zulus were killed. The wounded, if there were any, were either carried off or hid in the bush, as only two were found. The dead were lying about in heaps of seven and eight, and in one place 10 dead bodies were found close together. At another 35 were counted within a very small space.

As far as I can ascertain, the numbers opposed to us were about 4,000, composed of the Umxapu, Umdhlanefeu, and the Ingulubi regiments, and some 650 men of the district.

I had already been warned through Mr. Fynney, border agent, and other sources that I might expect to be attacked at any moment after crossing the Umsindusi River, but the number of Zulus stated to be in the neighbourhood was estimated at about 8,000.

All the commanding officers speak highly of the behaviour of their men during the engagement and of the coolness of the officers and the pains taken by them to control the expenditure of ammunition. This I can personally vouch for as regards the troops on the knoll, as I was present with them the whole time. The practice made by Lieut. Lloyd's guns and by the rockets of the Naval Brigade directed by Mr. Cotter, boatswain of H.M. Ship "Active," was excellent, and no doubt contributed materially to the success of the day.

Major Barrow particularly wishes me to mention the steadiness and good conduct under fire of the Natal Mounted Volunteer Corps. Those engaged were the Victoria and Stanger Mounted Rifles, and the Natal Hussars.

Of the commanding officers themselves I have already spoken.

From the officers of my Staff, Colonel Walker, C.B., Captain MacGregor, and Lieut. Knight, "The Buffs"—my orderly officer—I have received every assistance—not only during yesterday's engagement, but ever since they joined me.

I cannot speak too highly of the energy and attention to their duties of Staff Surgeon Norburg, R.N., my senior medical officer, and his assistants. The field hospital was

established in a convenient place almost immediately after the firing began, and the wounded received every attention.

Lastly, I wish to report the good example shown to the Native Pioneers by Captain Beddoes and Lieut. Porrington, who, throughout our march, under the direction of Lieutenant Main, R.E., repaired our road in front, and during the engagement remained on the knoll fighting rifle in hand.

I must apologise for the great length of this letter; but as the present is the first campaign of British troops against the Zulus, and as the Natal natives were being tested as soldiers for the first time, I have purposely gone into details. Should we again be engaged with the enemy, there will, of course, be no further necessity for describing everything so minutely.

To-morrow morning I propose sending two companies of the Buffs, two companies of the Native Contingent, and a small number of mounted men to reinforce Lieutenant-Colonel Ely, 99th Regiment, who, with three companies of his regiment, left behind for the purpose, is now on his way to Ekowe, with a convoy of 60 commissariat waggons.

I have written to request Colonel Ely not to advance beyond the Umsindusi till reinforced.

On Saturday Major Coates starts for the Tugela with 50 empty waggons, escorted by four companies infantry, two native companies, and a few troopers to bring up more stores.

I enclose a couple of sketches of the ground on which the engagement took place made by Captain McGregor and Lieutenant Knight, from memory.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. K. PEARSON,
Colonel.

No. 1 COLUMN.—RETURN of KILLED and WOUNDED in the ACTION of INYANZANI, 22nd January 1879.

Nominal Return.

Regiment.	Regimental Number.	Rank and Names.		Killed.	Wounded.			Total Wounded.	Nature of Wound, and by what inflicted.	Remarks.
					Dangerously.	Severely.	Slightly.			
"The Buffs" -	1,266	Private -	J. Bough -	1						
" -	766	" -	J. Kelliher -	1						
1st Bn. 2nd Reg. N. C. - -	—	Lieutenant	J. L. Raines -	1						
" -	—	" -	Gustin Platner -	1						
" -	—	Serjeant -	Remil Unger -	1						
" -	—	Corporal -	Wilhem Lieper -	1						
" -	—	" -	Edward Miller -	1						
" -	—	" -	Carl Goesch -	1						
—	—	—	Natives -	4						
"The Buffs" -	1,100	Private -	J. Dunn -	—	1	—	—	—	Gun shot, abdomen -	Since dead.
" -	865	" -	J. Corble -	—	1	—	—	—	"	
" -	1,244	" -	F. Smith -	—	—	1	—	—	"	
" -	716	" -	F. Clifford -	—	—	1	—	—	"	
" -	548	" -	H. Walker -	—	—	1	—	—	"	
1st Squad M. I. 90th L. I.	1,554	Quartermaster Serjeant.	F. Kelly -	—	—	1	—	—	" left arm.	
2/24th Reg. -	1,290	Private -	W. Devonport -	—	1	—	—	—	" breast.	
Naval Brigade -	—	A.B. -	H. Gosling -	—	—	1	—	—	"	
" -	—	O.S. -	J. Berryman -	—	—	1	—	—	"	
" -	—	O.S. -	G. Doran -	—	1	—	—	—	"	
" -	—	A.B. -	F. Butler -	—	—	—	1	—	"	
" -	—	P.O. -	E. White -	—	—	—	1	—	"	
" -	—	Krooman -	J. Ropeyarn -	—	—	—	1	—	"	
" -	—	" -	T. Lewis -	—	—	—	1	—	"	
1st Bn. 2nd Reg. N. C.	—	Lieutenant	Harry Webb -	—	—	—	1	—	"	
" -	—	Serjeant -	Oscar Heydenberg	—	1	—	—	—	" knee -	Leg amputated.
				12	5	6	5	16		

C. K. PEARSON, Colonel,
Commanding No. 1 Column.

No. 1 Column.—Return of Draught Animals Killed, &c. in Action at Inyazani, 22nd January 1879.

Corps or Department.	Horses.		Mules.		Oxen.		Remarks.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	
Staff - -	—	1	—	—	—	—	Colonel Pearson's. This horse had to be killed.
Royal Artillery -	—	—	—	2	—	—	These mules will both recover.
Mounted Infantry -	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Naval Brigade -	—	—	—	—	—	2	Badly wounded.
The Buffs - -	—	1	—	—	—	—	Lieutenant-Colonel Parnell's. This horse had to be killed.
Transport Department	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total - -	—	3	—	2	1	2	

C. K. Pearson, Colonel,
Commanding No. 1 Column.

Telegram.

From Officer Commanding, Fort Pearson, to High Commissioner, Pietermaritzburg.

January 26, 1879.

Colonel Pearson arrived at Ekowe 23rd; he had sent large force to escort Colonel Ely with commissariat reserve to Ekowe. 400 head of cattle sent from here yesterday morning had reached Colonel Ely and all were going on to-day. Zulus attacked fort on Zulu side Lower Tugela last night; opened heavy fire which caused them to retire. No casualties on our side. Forwarded letter from Lord Chelmsford to Colonel Pearson this morning.

Telegram.

From Lieut. Kingscote, Tugela, to Deputy Adjutant-General, Pietermaritzburg.

January 29, 1879.

Colonel Pearson has sent back all mounted men and both battalions of Natal Native Contingent. He is fortifying Ekowe and intends to hold it for about two months; has about 1,200 men. Colonel Ely to Ekowe. Major Graves in command of men sent back. Sent telegram and also letter; reported of Saturday night. The men of Native Contingent that you ask about were men sent by me with Despatches to Colonel Pearson and came back with convoy. Major Graves left Ekowe yesterday at noon.

(Signed) W. Bellairs,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

Telegram.

From Deputy Adjutant-General, Pietermaritzburg, to Major Graves, Tugela.

January 31, 1879.

It has been decided that your natives may be allowed to leave in batches, but they must be made to understand that they are required for the defence of Natal.

Telegram.

From Major Graves, Tugela, to Deputy Adjutant-General, Pietermaritzburg.

January 31, 1879.

Have informed remaining natives in terms of your telegram, also that they are to receive month's pay and their blankets.

They delighted, and say they will come out for defence of Natal whenever they are called upon. This decision has had a very good effect.

(Signed) W. Bellairs,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

TELEGRAM.

From Major WALKER, Stanger, to DEPUTY ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Pietermaritzburg.

February 1, 1879.

ALARM last night due to report from Umkonto; ordered him up to explain conduct; came when I left Thrings; heard that Zulu Chief Mafungunngan, not our man of similar name, wants to cross as a refugee. I mention because stated that cattle seen by us on left bank belong to him; will be disarmed if he crosses.

(Signed) W. BELLAIRS,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

Enclosure 4. in No. 2.

TELEGRAM.

From COLONIAL SECRETARY, Cape Town, to HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

AT a Cabinet meeting held this morning to consider what steps should be taken to meet the probable consequences upon our border of the disaster in Zululand, the following decision was come to:—

Two hundred Volunteers from Cape Town and 100 from Port Elizabeth to proceed immediately to King William's Town to relieve the 88th ordered to Natal.

Nine hundred Mounted Yeomanry to be called out to occupy certain positions on the border in conjunction with 800 Cape Mounted Riflemen.

This will give a force of 2,000 Europeans under arms, 1,700 of which are mounted men.

The proposed dispositions are as follow:—

Kokstadt - - - - -	200
St. John's River - - - -	100
(In addition of the company of infantry now there)	
Umtata - - - - -	550
Ibeka - - - - -	100
Komgha - - - - -	150
King William's Town - - -	300
Fort Beaufort - - - -	200
Palmet Fontein - - - -	200
Queen's Town - - - -	200

With this support Elliott can bring out 2,000 Tembus, and we shall, I hope, be able to keep down Pondos, Basutos, and Griquas until you have put a better face upon affairs in Zululand.

Instructions are now going out to the Commandant-General, but in compliance with the law it is necessary to have the Governor's warrant to call out the Yeomanry and Volunteers. If your Excellency approves of our proposals, I shall feel obliged if you will telegraph the necessary authority as soon as possible.

Does his Excellency the Lieutenant-General Commanding see any objection to this arrangement.

(Signed) H. B. E. FRERE,
28th January 1879. High Commissioner.

No objection whatever, my best thanks are due to the Cape Colony Government for the assistance it has at once afforded me.

(Signed) CHELMSFORD,
28th January 1879. Lieutenant-General.

No. 5.

NOTE BY GOVERNOR THE RIGHT HON. SIR H. B. E. FRERE, BART., ON HIS DESPATCH OF THE 16TH NOVEMBER.*

As to the fourth of my proposals for placing a British Resident in Zululand, I may have omitted to recall to your recollection that the proposal originated with the Zulus themselves some time ago; but its consideration was deferred at the time by the Natal Government. Since then it has always been one of the stock ingredients in every one's panacea when prescribing for the "Zulu difficulty."

It is literally the only measure for placing our relations with the Zulus on a satisfactory footing, regarding which I have not heard two opinions. The Natal Government and the Natal public, Sir Theophilus Shepstone, Bishop Schreuder, and Bishop Colenso all agreed in thinking it would be not only useful but as acceptable to the Zulus as to

* No. 19 of [C.-2222] of 1878.

us. Bishop Colenso subsequently demurred to the duties I proposed to assign to the Resident, as he gathered them from a Memorandum of mine which he had seen; but as Cetywayo never can have known details as to what was intended, the Bishop's criticism does not affect the fact that every one who is supposed to know best on the subject agreed in believing that the proposal for a Resident would be as acceptable to the King as it certainly was to his people.

I confess I was not of the same opinion, because I had marked the great change in the King's bearing during the past two years, and I did not think it at all followed that, because he wished for a British Resident to play off against the Dutch Government of the Transvaal in former days, he would wish for one now that the Dutch Government no longer existed, and the English Resident could be nothing but an inconvenient check on his atrocious barbarities. Still, if Cetywayo was, what Bishop Colenso and those who thought with him believed him to be, sincerely anxious to live at peace with his neighbours, a Resident or some such officer would not only be useful to him, but was absolutely necessary to the maintenance of a good understanding between the two parties. I could therefore see no possible objection to proposing acquiescence in his former request for such a representative, and it seemed to me absolutely necessary to have such a check on the King's proceedings when we proposed to make over to him the sovereignty of a large tract of territory which had been for many years under a civilised Government.

I have frequently mentioned that my later inquiries had shown me that the Rorke's Drift Commissioners took no steps to ascertain either the number or the status of the Transvaal settlers in the disputed territory.

I had first been told that "there were only about 11, and those mostly merely grazing squatters," then "at the most 18;" the only member of the Commission who knew the country very positively assured me that there could be but very few of these who could have produced any legal title to their lands, had the territory remained with the Transvaal. Judge, then, my astonishment when, after the award was drawn up, a well-to-do respectable Englishman long resident in the country, professing himself acquainted with every mile of it, strongly pro-Zulu in his professed opinions, and anything but favourable to the Dutch, gave me a list of 45 Dutch farmers, all settled there, some for 16 years, at the time of Cetywayo's invasion, and this list was subsequently swelled to upwards of 80.

How was it possible, if only a tithe of these people proved to have a right to be there, that they should be either summarily ejected or left to Cetywayo's tender mercies?

It was clear to me that if the English Government made over these people to the sovereignty of Cetywayo, it was bound to place some English eye to look after their rights and interests.

It would have been useless to entrust this duty to the Transvaal Government from whose possession the territory had just been taken. Such a step would certainly have caused collision.

After what I had seen of the disposition of Natal officials, where Dutch interests were concerned, it would have been a mockery to have entrusted the care of the poor Transvaal farmers to them, even if I could have ensured a continuation of the just rule of Sir H. Bulwer.

There was nothing for it, as far as I could see, but to make their interests the first care of the Resident to be appointed in compliance with the former request of the Zulus.

I have said that I did not share the universal belief that this measure of sending a Resident would be acceptable to so shrewd an autocrat as Cetywayo. I fully expected he would start objections, and that their character and the mode of urging them would help us to discover his real feelings and intentions. But he never condescended to notice the proposal in any way. After he received it, some people professing to know what had passed at his kraal said he liked the idea and certainly would not object, but he never expressed himself in any way to me regarding it. In fact, as far as I can learn, the only part of my propositions at all seriously considered by him, was the demand for the surrender of the violators of the British territory. He and his people apparently thought that by giving way on these points he might gain delay, and possibly, when the river fell, when his mealy crop was gathered and the troops and High Commissioner otherwise employed, he might get altogether out of his difficulties without fighting.

As regards his coronation promises, they have not been allowed to remain unperformed without notice on our part. They were only made in 1873, and six years is a shorter period in Zululand than in fast-living Europe. He was subsequently reminded of them when Bishop Schruder was made the bearer and translator of a handsomely bound copy which he delivered with a translation of his own, and a letter from Her Majesty the Queen. Again in 1876, after the slaughter of a multitude of poor unmarried girls

and women, he was again reminded of his coronation promises by Sir H. Bulwer, and sent a brutally insulting reply, for which doubtless at the time he would have been called to account had not the very ticklish state of things in the Transvaal caused a delay of any further action. The people who suffered under his tyranny remember his promises well, and great was the joy generally expressed when there seemed a chance of his being compelled to observe them.

Of course I should not have pressed such a question merely in the interests of the Zulu people, but I felt assured that it was absolutely necessary to our own security that we should ascertain the real disposition of the King, whether he was, as I believe, inclined to break loose from all restraint and to re-establish the regime of Chaka's unmitigated barbarism, or whether he was a really well-meaning and intelligent savage, who only needed plain speaking and firm guidance to keep in a path of gradual improvement. This brings me to the question why, knowing the anxiety of Her Majesty's Government to avert a Zulu war, I did not delay at least until reference had been made for the orders of Her Majesty's Government.

My reply is, that it was impossible to delay without incurring the danger of even greater evils than a Zulu war, and possibly even precipitating a war.

Cetywayo well knew he had now got every acre of land he was ever likely to get without fighting for it; and he was, as I had anticipated, not the least satisfied with having got only a small portion of what he demanded, and little, if anything, more than he had already seized for himself.

He had nothing now to gain by dissimulation and delay, unless he could get Lord Chelmsford and his troops removed.

Amid all the conflicting and most unsatisfactory information which came in at this time, this fact seemed clear to my mind, that Cetywayo had not the least intention of conceding anything except to force, and that with all his conceit in his own prowess, and ignorance of ours, he would rather take the first convenient opportunity to fight Lord Chelmsford as he was than wait till the General had got reinforcements.

Such an opportunity as Cetywayo might desire would, I felt assured, not be long in coming.

The impetuosity of his young men, or the dissatisfaction of the old ones, inducing him to fear treason, might any moment precipitate his action, and compel him to attack some one in order to avoid revolution and his own assassination.

I had no doubt he saw, as clearly as I did, that his surest safety was in action. He had already, since I left Cape Town, twice placed his regiments, under pretence of hunting, on the Natal border; and each time their return without crossing was a subject of marvel to most well-informed persons who had experience of Zulu ways.

A fall in the river rendering it easily fordable, a very usual occurrence at this season, or the escape of game, or of human wretches running for refuge across the river, might bring an impi into the Colony; and, once let loose, the massacres of former days, within living memory, would most certainly have been repeated. But probably the greatest risk of an irresistible temptation to attack the Colony would have been afforded by any occurrence in the Transvaal, which might draw our troops up thither, or by a native outbreak among any of the numerous tribes to which Cetywayo's emissaries, during the past two years, have been directed. I have already repeatedly described his system of Zulu envoys travelling as far as Port Elizabeth in the old Colony and the borders of the Kalahari Desert to the north-west.

I found that many people have thought I attached far too much importance to these missions; but during the last year I have received from every tribe, with which we have had any communication, clear evidence of the unrest they occasioned. The feverish excitement, of which they were among the many causes, was constantly increasing, and I expected from day to day to hear of some outbreak which would carry to the minds of the Transvaal population a stronger conviction than ever that we could not control the natives, and that we had seized their country under false pretences. Nothing, I felt assured, could, under such circumstances, have saved Natal from a desolating inroad of Zulus.

Till last week few native civilians shared my opinions as to the very serious danger of the mischief a Zulu "impi" might do. "They were things of the past," and one very able and influential member of the Legislative Council assured me of his conviction that "200 " of Her Majesty's soldiers might at any time march through Zululand from end to " end and not meet an enemy who dared oppose them." No one talks in that way now. Had Cetywayo met my messages in the spirit confidently predicted by those who said they knew him best, had he temporised and made excuses or promises, or availed himself of any of the many openings left for discussion, I should, of course, have postponed my active operations till I had full sanction to commence. But except by semi-sarcastic unofficial messages, each contradicting the one sent before it, through

Mr. John Dunn and others, he took no notice of my messages, nor commenced any action such as laying the matter before his councillors or collecting cattle to pay fines demanded, to show that he really intended to take into consideration what I had said to him. His only action I could clearly hear of was his summoning his young regiment prepared for immediate field service. With an irruption into British territory so imminent, with so many contingent dangers in the shape of resistance to authority in the Transvaal, or of native outbreaks away from Zululand, should I have been justified in delaying to put the defence of the frontier into the hand of the only man who could defend it, viz., the General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces. I am charged as High Commissioner with the duty of preventing such inroads, specially enjoined "to take "all measures and to do all that can and may lawfully and discreetly be done for "preventing the recurrence of any irruption into Her Majesty's possessions by hostile "tribes, and for maintaining the said possessions in peace and safety."

I felt it was a choice between making such an inroad almost certain by delay, and taking the responsibility of placing the defence of the Colony in the General's hands. I had exhausted without success every device I could think of, consistent with honour, to obtain reparation for the past or security for the future; and had the attack, which I believed to be almost inevitable, been encouraged by inaction I should hardly have deserved forgiveness for inviting it by any delay in taking the responsibility of immediate armed precaution.

In judging of this risk you must not take the ordinary Natal view and confine your consideration to what may happen on the Natal border or even on that of Utrecht. The people of Lüneburg and of the country immediately north of the Pongolo till it enters the Lebombo Mountains, are as much and as unquestionable British subjects as those of Cape Town, and the notices to quit addressed to the Lüneburgers and the murderous raids of Umbellini last year were as clear and as audacious violations of British territory as if they had been committed in Canada.

It will probably be asked "why not have stood upon the defensive and allowed him "to commence the war, and thus have given time for a reference to Her Majesty's "Government"?

To this I answer that after most careful consideration of the position, with the best advice I could obtain here, I came to the conclusion that the only real defence was to take up such positions in Zululand as should make it more improbable that the Zulus would cross the border. I have no reason, even now, to think that this was a mistake. The great disaster of the 22nd, which has, for the moment, deranged our plans and increased our dangers, has made no alteration in my convictions on this subject. I still believe that had his orders been obeyed, the General's force was sufficient to have taken up such positions in Zululand as would have brought Cetywayo to reason, by convincing him that he was powerless to oppose or drive us out of the country. It is only justice to the General to note that his orders were clearly not obeyed on that terrible day at Isandhlana camp. I will not say a word of blame of those who died so nobly, but I would ask attention to the defence, on that same night, of the Rorke's Drift post by a company of Her Majesty's 24th Regiment against an overwhelming force of Zulus.

The latter action is most instructive as illustrating what is the real strength as well as what is the real weakness of Cetywayo's military organisation.

The number of assailants was enormously and probably 30 times greater than that of the little garrison; nothing could be more impetuous or persistent than the Zulu attack, and each man showed the most devoted courage, as unchecked by the slaughter of their front ranks they pressed on, rifle, torch, or stabbing assegai in hand, up to the bayonets of the defenders, until at least four times the number of the British garrison lay in heaps of Zulu slain about the thatched cottage. Their final repulse, it is to be noted, was precisely in accordance with the experience of the Dutch "voortrekkers" of former years. Scant justice has hitherto been done to the courage and devotion of these pioneers of civilisation. They suffered repeatedly frightful massacres when taken by surprise, and in loose order, but never when they observed their cardinal rules, *e.g.*, not to move till they had examined the country by scouts for some miles in every direction; always on the first alarm of an approaching enemy to park their waggons, so as to afford shelter from a rush of overwhelming numbers; never to waste a random shot; and never to halt at night without forming a defensible encampment within their interlocked lines of waggons, somewhat in the old Roman fashion. By acting on these rules, bodies of emigrant farmers, not exceeding 400 men bearing arms, penetrated to the Zulu King's kraal, defeated his best warriors, and dictated their own terms to the vanquished Zulus.

The work is now doubtless far more difficult, owing to the larger numbers of the Zulus and their possession of firearms; but the difference is more than compensated for by the improvements in our own system and armament, if only we observe those cardinal

rules for small disciplined bodies acting against innumerable bodies of desperate savages which have given victory to the disciplined soldier from the time of the Romans to our own day, as proved against these same Zulus in Colonel Wood's and Colonel Pearson's late actions, and the Rorke's Drift defence.

Let me add one word on the natural character of the men who have been fighting against us. There is no reason to believe them to be the wolf-like savages one might suppose from their mode of attack. They are trained by a discipline which develops every animal power and instinct till they become parts of a frightfully efficient manslaying war machine. But this is simply the result of a perverse and unnatural development of brute instincts, such as is only possible under the iron rule of a despot like Cetywayo. They belong to the same race which furnishes the good humoured volatile labourers and servants who abound in Natal, men very capable of being moulded in the ways of civilisation, and when not actually trained to manslaughter not naturally blood-thirsty nor incurably barbarous.

It is necessary to remember these things, and not to suppose that in trying to subdue and civilise them we have undertaken any task of hopeless difficulty. We have only, I feel assured, steadily to persevere in the course we have adopted, without either despising or overvaluing our enemy, and we shall find the task of breaking down Cetywayo's military organisation and restoring peace to Zululand and its neighbours not more difficult than has been accomplished within living memory in the case of scores of barbarian tribes in other parts of Her Majesty's dominion.

In dealing with a power like the Zulus the most effectual military measures are the most economical in every way. It is useless to adopt half measures, such as blockading or the occupation of territory, which might suffice to bring about peace with a civilised or a semi-civilised power; complete conviction and acknowledgment of your superiority is the only guarantee for peace; and in the present case, as in most other cases when dealing with such people, it is only by completely breaking down the military power that peaceful people can live alongside the barbarian.

We must be convinced that this is not so difficult as it seems. The Zulu military organisation is an excrescence quite alien to the natural habit of the people, and after all the terrible experience of the last 10 days, I am more than ever convinced that if Cetywayo and his yoke of military tyranny be once broken and swept away there is no reason why the Zulus of Zululand should not be as peace-loving and improvable a race as the 300,000 Zulus who have fled from Zululand to avoid Zulu tyranny during the past 30 years, and who now live in Natal and elsewhere a peaceful, and as far as their needs require, industrious labourers.

There can be no difficulty in making the Zulus pay for their own protection and government.

It is a curious instance of the vitality of error that people may yet be found writing and talking of the difficulty or impossibility of making the Zulu or other Kafir races work voluntarily, when probably nine-tenths of the labour in Natal is voluntary Zulu labour. The Zulu, no doubt, perhaps more than most other human beings, has a keen appreciation of the pleasures of idleness; blessed with a genial climate, if he can find pasture enough for the herds and flocks which give him milk, and wives who will cultivate his patch of corn ground, he has all that he can desire to make him physically comfortable. But it is quite clear that his is not the imperfect mental organisation which is insensible to the charm of earning money to buy luxuries.

The amount of taxation in kind and labour which the Zulus bear in their own country is far greater than would meet the demands of the Natal tax gatherer.

Under Cetywayo they rarely have anything more like personal property than the usufruct of the King's cattle, which they tend, or what he may please to leave to them of the produce of their corn grounds. They, as I am assured, constantly advert to this fact in contrasting the merits of the two rules, and, I am told, almost invariably decide in favour of the British as not only merciful, but by far the less onerous in the way of taxation.

I have been assured that even the higher Chiefs, who must expect to suffer most from any change of sovereignty, not unfrequently express themselves to the effect that it would be better to pay a tax to the white ruler than suffer all the exactions and tyranny of a King of their own race.

If we succeed in abolishing his tyranny, I feel confident there will be no difficulty in providing by reasonable taxation to pay for all charges of the government of the country.

(Signed) H. B. E. FRERE.

February 3, 1879.

No. 6.

GOVERNOR THE RIGHT HON. SIR H. B. E. FRERE, BART., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., to the RIGHT HON. SIR MICHAEL HICKS BEACH, BART. (Received March 5, 1879.)

High Commissioner's Office, Pietermaritzburg,
January 31, 1879.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward copies of papers on Zulu affairs, received from his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, coming down to the end of October 1878. They were in most cases communicated to me at the time, and the contents of the more important have been noticed in my despatches; but overwhelming press of work prevented his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor furnishing me with copies till now.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. B. E. FRERE,
Governor and High Commissioner.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

Enclosure 1. in No. 6.

Government House, Pietermaritzburg, Natal,
January 10, 1879.

SIR,

I HAVE laid before your Excellency from time to time since your arrival here the various reports received by this Government, and other papers connected with Zulu affairs.

2. I have now the honour to forward herewith official copies of these documents of dates up to the close of the month of September. A schedule is enclosed, showing the dates of the several papers and the purport of their contents; and I accompany them also with a brief explanatory Memorandum.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BULWER,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Governor Sir Bartle Frere, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

MEMORANDUM accompanying Papers relating to Zulu Affairs during the months of August and September 1878.

Government House, Pietermaritzburg, Natal,
January 9, 1879.

THE papers of this series belong to the period between the early part of August and the end of September.

2. The outrage committed by the sons of Sirayo, a Zulu Chief, in entering Natal with two parties of armed retainers, and in taking with force and violence from off British territory and back into Zululand two Zulu refugee women, had occurred in the latter part of July. A communication had been sent by me to the Zulu King on the 1st of August, regarding the act of outrage committed by one of the two armed parties; and on the 16th of the same month, upon receipt of the information regarding the act of outrage committed by the other party, a further communication was made, the King being requested, in both cases, to send in to the Natal Government the leaders in the acts of outrage complained of. Copies of the papers relating to this matter were forwarded by me to the High Commissioner at the time.

3. On the 9th August Mr. Fynn, the Resident Magistrate of the Umsinga Division, reported, as rumours from the Zulu country, that the King had given orders that all Natal native doctors in Zululand should be killed, and also that all traders' waggons should be plundered. This was followed by a further report to the effect that a waggon belonging to Mr. Adams, a trader, had been actually plundered. No complaint coming in from Mr. Adams, and no further intelligence respecting the alleged occurrence being received, I desired Mr. Fynn to ascertain whether there had been any real foundation for these reports. Mr. Adams was communicated with, and replied that the report of the plunder of his waggons was unfounded. A few sheep, he said, had been taken from him, but they had been restored. It was evidently upon this circumstance that the report

had been based. For the other rumours referred to there appeared to be no foundation, and I may here mention that up to this time we have not received any information to show that any Natal native doctor has been killed in Zululand, or, so far as I am aware, that any trading waggon has been plundered.

4. On the 16th August the Resident Magistrate of Umsinga reported that two of the sons of the Chief Sirayo had quarrelled. The same letter mentioned that a fight had taken place among some Zulu headmen, and that two regiments had been sent to punish them, but had fought against each other. It was possibly due to those occurrences that the King issued an order, as it was said he had done, that all people found armed should be put to death.

5. On the 9th September we received the answer of the Zulu King to my first message regarding the raid of Sirayo's sons. In this letter the King acknowledged that Sirayo's sons deserved punishment, but he excused the outrage as only the rash act of boys. The letter is among the enclosures, together with a statement by the Natal messengers who took the message of this Government. The letter and the statement were both unfavourable to the prospect of the request made on the part of this Government being complied with. The King, however, said that he would lay the request of the Government before the great men of the Zulu nation to be decided on by them.

On the 16th of the same month we received the answer of the King to the second message. The King again admitted that Sirayo's people had done wrong, but again excused the outrage as the act of rash boys done out of zeal for their father's welfare. He begged that the Government would not persist in its request, but would accept, as a fine, 50*l.* which he sent by his own messengers. The King told the Natal messengers, however, as he had told the former messengers, that he would lay the request of the Government before the chief men of the nation. The reply of the Government to this message, declining to accept the 50*l.* as a fine, and pointing out that it would be no punishment to the offenders, and no reparation for the outrage committed, sufficient to guarantee the prevention of similar offences in future, will also be found among the enclosures.

6. In the early part of September the gathering of a large body of Zulus was reported by our Border Agent at the Lower Tugela to be taking place on the opposite side of the river, and within a few miles of the border. It was reported also that two large Zulu regiments were there. Ostensibly the gathering was for hunting purposes, but as it was well known there was no game in that neighbourhood, the alleged object was, of course, discredited. It was supposed that the gathering was a demonstration of some kind. A number of the Queen's troops had recently arrived in Natal by land and by sea, and there had, unfortunately, been much loud and loose talk in consequence in Natal regarding the objects for which these troops had come, it being freely and openly said that they had come with the object of invading the Zulu country. These reports did not, of course, fail to reach the King's ears, and he told the Natal messengers who took my message of the 16th August what he had heard. The large gathering that took place not far from our border was therefore looked upon as a demonstration, or it was supposed that the people had been assembled there by the King's order to keep a watch on the border. At the same time it was, of course, impossible to say with certainty what might not happen under the circumstances; and in order to give assurance to the border district, a detachment of troops was sent to Greytown. It was proposed also to send a small detachment to the neighbourhood of Verulam, though eventually this latter step was not taken.

The King was at once informed by this Government of what we had heard regarding the Zulu gathering, and of our reasons for sending the detachments, which was not done, he was told, with any hostile object, but to give assurance to our own people near the border.

7. The information regarding these proceedings was sent to the High Commissioner at the time.

8. Two days later I was enabled to report that the gathering had broken up and the Zulus returned home. It would seem, in fact, that the hunt, if one was intended, never took place. It also transpired that the two regiments previously referred to had not been at the gathering, as was reported, but had gone up instead to the royal kraal. The Border Agent at the same time said that he heard there was to be a great royal hunt, and, further, that the King had ordered the hunts to be kept up along the border. A letter from the Resident Magistrate of the Umsinga Division, dated the 18th September, confirmed the news regarding the intended hunts along the border, and the magistrate stated that the Zulus were watching day and night along the Buffalo. The King was troubled, it was said, and thought that the English were surrounding him.

9. On the 20th September we received a message dated the 30th August from the Zulu King, in which he expressed his disappointment at receiving no answer about the boundary dispute. He was becoming suspicious, he said, that the Natal Government had turned against him and wished to deceive him.

10. His suspicions, it is certain, had been aroused, as above noticed, by the arrival of so many troops in Natal, and by the rumours of an intended invasion of the Zulu country which had reached him. It was these rumours, and the apprehensions to which they gave rise, that were, no doubt, the cause of the gathering of the large body of Zulus opposite the Lower Tugela district, and not far from the border. The gathering had been ordered ostensibly for the purposes of hunting, but really with the object either of watching the border or of making a demonstration. The demonstration led to the despatch of a detachment of troops to Greytown, and this step, in its turn, increased the apprehensions of the Zulus and the suspicions of the King, though the reasons for it were at once and frankly communicated to him. So-called hunting parties of armed men were then established along the border to keep watch on it, and other preparations made by him.

11. Then came the incident at the Middle Drift, where an armed party of Zulus interfered with Messrs. Smith and Deighton, who had gone there with the view of examining the condition of the drift. Whilst so engaged an alarm was spread among the Zulus on the opposite side, and a number of men came down and laid hold of Mr. Smith and his companion, forcibly detaining them, and asking them a number of questions as to the object for which they were there, for the ground belonged to their King, as to the object for which the soldiers had come to Greytown, and so on. Their excitement gradually cooled down, and after detaining the two for about an hour and a half, they let them go. It subsequently appeared that the occurrence had created a good deal of excitement in the district, a report having spread that the English were crossing, and the Zulus flocking in from all directions to resist the invasion.

12. It is evident, indeed, from all the information received that a feeling of disquiet and uncertainty was coming over the Zulu country.

There was an uneasiness in the minds of many well-disposed Zulus because of a supposed misunderstanding with the Government of Natal.

Zulus who had cattle near the border, or cattle among their friends in Natal, came and took them away. They did not know what might happen. The land, they said, was not quiet.

The statement of a Natal native, who was in the Zulu country in the early days of September, shows something of the manner in which, at the King's kraal, and elsewhere among the Zulus, men's minds were disturbed at that time when every passing event acquired unusual significance.

(Signed) HENRY BULWER.

Sub-enclosure 1. in Enclosure 1. in No. 6.

MINUTE.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, Umsinga Divison, to the HON. THE SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS.

(Confidential.) August 9, 1878.

IT is reported from the Zulu country that the King, Cetywayo, has ordered that all Natal native doctors found in Zulu country are to be put to death, and all traders' waggons in the Zulu country to be plundered.

A grass fire has recently extended over the grave of the late Zulu King Mpande. The fire is traced to the Chief Dilikana, and Cetywayo has signified his intention to punish Dilikana for allowing the fire to burn off the shelter of the departed King's spirit.

(Signed) HENRY F. FYNN,
Resident Magistrate.

Sub-enclosure 2. in Enclosure 1. in No. 6.

MINUTE.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, Umsinga Division, to the HON. THE SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS.

(Confidential.) August 12, 1878.

MRILWA, one of the Native Border Guards, reports that he learns from Zulus that a few days ago Mr. Adams' waggon, in charge of his sons, trading in the Zulu country,

was plundered, and afterwards Mr. Adams arrived and remonstrated with the Zulus, who admitted they had done wrong in not first reporting to the King before plundering, as ordered by the King, so they restored a portion or all the goods, but Mr. Adams argued that the goods were not all restored, and has proceeded to King Cetywayo to complain of the plunder of his goods.

Takazi and Manzini, of Faku's tribe in the Zulu country, have been summoned to appear before the King to answer to the charge of having caused the death of Nozityina.

The cattle belonging to some of the people under Dilikana have been eaten up by the King's order. (See my Report of 9th instant).

(Signed) HENRY F. FYNN,
Resident Magistrate.

Sub-enclosure 3. in Enclosure 1. in No. 6.

MINUTE.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, Umsinga Division to the HON. THE SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS.

(Confidential.) August 16, 1878.

MSWARELE, Border Guard, reports unsettled state of affairs between Mehlokazulu and Mkumbikazulu, the sons of the Zulu Chief Sirayo, in consequence of which the latter has gone to the King Cetywayo. Silwanendoda, one of the five who were directed by Mehlokozulu to kill Manizovane, has escaped into this division, having been severely beaten by the Zulus in making his escape.

Mgovolo, Border Guard, reports that four Zulu petty headmen, residing near the Matukulu have been fighting. Cetywayo sent the Ngobamakosi and Uve regiments to punish them, after which these two regiments fought against each other. Many of the Uve were killed, and some of the Ngobamakakosi. Cetywayo wished the Ngobamakosi to be all put to death.

Myanama pleaded on their behalf. Cetywayo ordered that all the heads assemble with an ox each, and then the Zulus to assemble, when he, Cetywayo, would have a hunt of his own.

Takata, the keeper of the grave of Umpande, was escaping to Natal, and was captured near the Buffalo River, and taken back to King Cetywayo. The King has ordered all people found armed to be put to death.

(Signed) HENRY F. FYNN,
Resident Magistrate.

Sub-enclosure 4. in Enclosure 1. in No. 6.

MESSAGE from CETYWAYO, King of the Zulus, to His Excellency SIR H. BULWER, Lieutenant-Governor of Natal.

Emlandenhlovu, August 24, 1878.

CETYWAYO is sorry to have to acknowledge that the message brought by Umlunge is true, but he begs his Excellency will not take it in the light he sees the Natal Government seem to do, as what Sirayo's sons did he can only attribute to a rash act of boys, who, in the zeal for their father's house, did not think what they were doing. Cetywayo acknowledges that they deserve punishing, and he sends some of his indunas, who will follow Umlunge with his words. Cetywayo states that no acts of his subjects will make him quarrel with his fathers of the house of Chaka. Cetywayo was much surprised at Sidineli and Imtwangu returning without any message on the subject they went on. Cetywayo also hears of all the reports that are spread about him inciting other tribes to rise against the English. Why should he do so, as all his luxuries he gets from the English?

(Signed) J. R. DUNN.

Sub-enclosure 5. in Enclosure 1. in No. 6.

STATEMENT of UMLUNGU, SIGUHLA, and MABUNU, bearers of a Message sent by the Natal Government to CETYWAYO, King of the Zulus, dated August 1, 1878.

AFTER our arrival at the Zulu great kraal Umlandanlovu, we were kept six days waiting for the arrival of John Dunn to read the paper we carried.

We delivered our message to the Zulu King in the presence of John Dunn, Sirayo, and four others; when we had finished we were told to go out, as they wished to talk over what we had come about; we did so. We stayed at the great kraal in all 10 days.

Cetywayo spoke to us; he was kind; he said he did not wish to quarrel with the English, he wished to live to be an old man, like his father before him. He said he had spoken to Sirayo's sons about entering this Colony; that they had done wrong, but that he was glad to find that they had hurt no one belonging to the English. He went on to say that they had done this without his knowledge, and that it was not right, but admitted that were a similar force to cross from Natal into Zulu country, and do as they had done, that blood would have been spilt; and added that the white man's law was better than the Zulu in this respect.

He said that the request of the Government, that the leaders of the parties that had entered Natal in pursuit of the woman be handed over to the Natal Government to be tried and punished by the laws of Natal would be laid before the great men of the Zulu people to be decided upon by them; that he could not do it alone.

John Dunn spoke to us twice in private on the subject of our message; he told us the men we asked for would not be given up, they were Sirayo's sons; he also said if the giving up of these men is to depend on messengers being sent here, the feet of the messengers will wear through before the request is complied with. By this we understood that John Dunn was satisfied that the men asked for by us would not be handed over for punishment by the Natal Government.

He also said that he had done all he could to induce the King to send the men asked for by this Government.

Made to me this 9th day of September 1878,

(Signed) J. W. Shepstone,
Acting Secretary for Native Affairs.

Sub-enclosure 6. in Enclosure 1. in No. 6.

Minute.

Resident Magistrate, Umsinga Division, to the Hon. the Secretary for Native Affairs.

September 3, 1878.

With reference to my Minute of the 12th August, I have since seen Mr. Adams, and he informs me that the reports circulated by the Zulus regarding his waggons having been plundered were false. There were a few sheep stolen from him, but eventually they were restored to him without much trouble.

(Signed) Henry F. Fynn,
Resident Magistrate.

Sub-enclosure 7. in Enclosure 1. in No. 6.

Message from Cetywayo, King of the Zulus, to His Excellency Sir Henry Bulwer, Lieutenant-Governor of Natal.

Umlandenblovu, August 30, 1878.

Cetywayo is again sorry to say that the message brought by Dagadu and Balani is true, and that Sirayo's people have done wrong; and he again begs to say that he hopes the Natal Government will not take what was done as a slight to the Natal Government, as it was only the act of a lot of rash boys, who in the zeal for their father's welfare did not think of what they were doing or the consequences.

Cetywayo states that one of Sirayo's sons was wrongly accused, as he was not one of the party; Bekanzulu was at Umlandenblovu with the King at the time.

Cetywayo begs that his Excellency will not persist in Sirayo's sons being sent to Natal for trial, but will accept as a fine 50*l*,, which he sends by Umkundula and others, who he sends to speak good words for him to his Excellency.

(Signed) John Dunn.

Sub-enclosure 8, in Enclosure 1. in No. 6.

Statement of Mqwaza and Maziyana, bearers of a Message from the Natal Government to the Zulu King Cetywayo, dated August 16, 1878.

We reached the great kraal of the Zulu King the day Umlungu, Siguhlu, and Mabunu left for this. We saw Cetywayo the next day and delivered our message; he

said he had heard of both raids, and had spoken to the young men about them, who had acted foolishly, and had wronged him in the eyes of the English Government. It was a rash act done by boys and not by men; that as Umlungu had brought a similar message to that delivered by us, he could say no more than what he had said to Umlungu, which was that we were to return and say that the request of this Government would be laid before the great men of the Zulu people for them to say what was to be done, but that he, Cetywayo, would send Mundula with his own reply at once, and what the great men decided upon doing could be sent by other messengers.

Cetywayo said, "I hear of troops arriving in Natal, that they are coming to attack the "Zulus and to seize me. In what have I done wrong that I should be seized like an "umtakati? The English are my fathers, I do not wish to quarrel with them, but to "live as I always have done at peace with them."

Made to me this 16th day of September 1878.

(Signed) J. W. SHEPSTONE,
Acting Secretary for Native Affairs.

Secretary for Native Affairs' Office, Natal.

Sub-enclosure 9. in Enclosure 1. in No. 6.

REPORT of ACTING SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS on Statements made by Native Messengers of this Government lately sent to the Zulu King.

Secretary for Native Affairs' Office, Natal,
September 17, 1878.

CETYWAYO has preferred laying the request made by this Government, that the ringleaders of the two raids lately made into this Colony in pursuit of two fugitive Zulu women should be handed over to this Government, to be punished by the laws of this Colony, before the great men of the nation for discussion.

What Mr. Dunn, therefore, told these messengers may or may not be the case, for no decision had then been arrived at as to what course the Zulu headmen would recommend the King to adopt in the matter.

(Signed) J. W. SHEPSTONE,
Acting Secretary for Native Affairs.

Sub-enclosure 10. in Enclosure 1. in No. 6.

MESSAGE from CETYWAYO, King of the Zulus, to His Excellency SIR HENRY BULWER, Lieutenant-Governor of Natal.

Elamdenklovu, August 30, 1878.

CETYWAYO states that he was disappointed and surprised at Sidindi and Setwanju returning without any word from his Excellency on the question they were sent on, as he was in hopes that they would have returned with some word of the boundary question, also about the children.

Cetywayo says that he is getting suspicious that the Boers have talked the Natal Government over to their side, and going to throw him over, and believe all the false reports that are blowing about as the wind and leaving the dust at his door. Is it that because the Zulu nation is black that what other black nations do he should be blamed for? Would the English be blamed for what the Boers did because they were white?

Cetywayo says that it appears to him that the Natal Government wish to throw a blanket over his head whilst the ox is being skinned, so that when the blanket is taken off all the best pieces will have gone.

(Signed) J. R. DUNN.

Sub-enclosure 11. in Enclosure 1. in No. 6.

REPORT by the ACTING SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS.

REPORT on Message No. 2 from Cetywayo, King of the Zulus, to the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, of the 30th August 1878.

Secretary for Native Affairs' Office, Natal,
September 23, 1878.

CETYWAYO expresses his surprise and disappointment at not receiving replies on what Sidindni and Sintwangu were sent about to this Government, namely, the boundary question, and the three children.

The message respecting the boundary and the three children was received here on the 15th May last, and was replied to on the 23rd of same month; the reply on the boundary was as follows:—

"No unnecessary time will be lost, but a question like this, which has lasted so many years, cannot, of course, be settled in a day.

"The Lieutenant-Governor will communicate with Cetywayo on the subject as soon as he is enabled to do so."

Regarding the children, the messengers were told that inquiry would be made respecting them. Inquiry has been made, and it has been ascertained that the mother of these children was a girl of the royal household only, and no relation of Cetywayo, but that he, Cetywayo, gave her to Bombe to wife. Bombe fled to Natal alone, and was followed by his wife, she having relatives in this Colony, they claimed from Bombe the marriage consideration which they maintain is due to them, she being now in Natal and under the British Government. In this I agree; for while the woman was in the Zulu country, the King of the country could give any order he wished respecting the disposal of her and her children, but as she and her children are now here, and as they are not Cetywayo's own, I do not see how his request can be complied with.

Cetywayo says, "He is getting suspicious that the Boers have talked over the Natal "Government to their side, and going to throw him over," &c.

This must allude to rumours that Cetywayo is in communication with and assisting Sikukuni against Transvaal Government. No official reports to this effect have been received by this Government, but such have, I believe, been in circulation, and have very likely reached the Zulu King's ears.

Cetywayo says it appears to him that the Natal Government wish "to throw a blanket "over his head while the ox is being skinned," &c. This may mean either that he will be kept in ignorance until all claims are settled in favour of the Transvaal Government, that Government, of course, getting the choice bits; or that the large addition of troops is here for the purpose of intimidating him while a satisfactory settlement is made in favour of the other.

(Signed) J. W. SHEPSTONE,
Acting Secretary for Native Affairs.

Sub-enclosure 12. in Enclosure 1. in No. 6.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR to ACTING SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS.

I DO not see how the relatives in Natal of Bombe's wife can claim from Bombe the marriage consideration. She was married in Zululand, whether by the King's order or not does not very much matter, but the marriage was a Zulu marriage, and the marriage transaction, so far as this Colony is concerned, may be considered at an end, and when afterwards she and her husband came to Natal, whether they ran away or not from the Zulu country, this transfer of residence does not, I think, entitle the relatives to reopen the marriage transaction and make any claim upon Bombe.

But I forget what the exact request of the King was. Is it that he requests the children of Bombe and his wife to be sent to him? If so, on what grounds does he make his request? We must be prepared to give an answer. I have already requested you to draw up answers for the King.

(Signed) H. E. BULWER.

Sub-enclosure 13. in Enclosure 1. in No. 6.

MINUTE.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, Umsinga Division, to the SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS.

(Confidential.) September 13, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report that at dawn of day on the 12th inst. a native named Fingwana, whose family had gone on a visit to Zulu country, arrived at the kraal of Ngovolo, one of the Border Guards, in company with a Zulu, whom he represented to be a messenger from Luntyungu, sent to fetch certain eleven head of cattle in charge of Ngovolo, but belonging to Zwangabantu, a brother of Fingwana's; they drove the cattle off, and Ngovolo, feeling grieved at the loss of the use of these cattle in such an abrupt manner, proceeded to Luntyungu, who knew nothing about it. I sent out at once and traced these cattle across the Buffalo River into Zulu country.

On the 3rd instant I reported to you that the traders' waggons had not been plundered as reported by Zulus, but only a few sheep taken, which were eventually restored to their owner, Adams. As far as I can at present ascertain, the woman was murdered whom I reported on the 21st August 1878.

As regards the putting to death of Natal native doctors found in Zulu country, Cetywayo may not have given the order; it was a report in circulation in the Zulu country.

(Signed) HENRY F. FYNN,
Resident Magistrate.

Sub-enclosure 14. in Enclosure 1. in No. 6.

MINUTE.

ADMINISTRATOR AND BORDER AGENT, Lower Tugela, to HON. ACTING SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS.

(Confidential.) September 14, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, that all anxiety on the part of those natives residing along the northern border of this division respecting the late gathering of a large body of Zulus in the vicinity of the Tugela River has subsided.

2. I have arranged with several Chiefs and headmen to keep a close watch along the border, and place me in possession of all reliable information without delay.

3. It has been reported to me that another hunt is to take place in the course of a few days, in the same locality as the last. I have trustworthy natives at work getting all the information they can respecting this proposed hunt along the Tugela, and I expect this report in the morning.

4. The Tugobamakosi and Lukandampemou regiments did not join in this week's hunt as it was reported they would, but went straight up to the King's, where they are now assembling in full force, together with the Indhluyengwe and Uluve regiments, for the purpose of a great royal hunt; where it is to take place has not yet transpired.

5. These natives in this division who have spoken to me on the subject of so much hunting appear to mistrust Cetywayo, and think he is only doing it to give his men practice in the use of the gun.

6. I find it very difficult to obtain really reliable information during the presence of the Zulus in the vicinity of the Tugela; all sorts of wild rumours were flying about, and I found it necessary to use great caution to prevent a panic.

7. I have had visits from several Chiefs and headmen during this week; amongst them the Chief Umkonto, and the interviews have been very satisfactory.

8. I think it advisable to meet the Chiefs and headmen in the upper part of my division again, and hope to start for that purpose about the middle of next week.

So far as I can judge, the natives under my charge are peaceful and loyal, taking them as a whole. Utyana, Sikunyana, and Magidi may perhaps be a little doubtful, but I should not like to form a premature conclusion respecting this.

They never sent me the slightest information with respect to the late Zulu gathering. I have them very closely watched.

(Signed) F. BERNARD FYNNEY,
Administrator and Border Agent.

Sub-enclosure 15. in Enclosure 1. in No. 6.

MINUTE.

ADMINISTRATOR AND BORDER AGENT, Lower Tugela, to the HON. THE ACTING SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS.

September 16, 1878.

THE natives I sent out on Saturday to gain information, respecting another hunt, which is reported as in contemplation, have just returned, and inform me that a hunt is to take place in a few days over the same ground as that of last week, and that the King has ordered these Tzifunda (or district) hunts to be kept up along the border.

The information respecting the four regiments having been called up appears correct.

I am only waiting to see Major Graves before starting on another journey along the border.

(Signed) F. BERNARD FYNNEY,
Administrator and Border Agent.

Sub-enclosure 16. in Enclosure 1. in No. 6.

MR. F. B. FYNNEY to MR. J. F. K. DILLON.

DEAR MR. DILLON, Lower Tugela, September 16, 1878.

THANKS for your letter, which I received in due course.

There is another hunt on the tapis; it is to take place in a few days on the same ground as that of last week.

I am taking all the care I can to have a good watch kept on the movements of our friends. From what I can gather, the King has ordered that these hunts are to be kept up along the border of this division.

Four regiments are further reported as having been called up, and are now in full force at the royal kraals. This gathering is said to be for the purpose of hunting also, which I take to mean as training the young men in the use of the gun for some event or other.

You shall hear as soon as possible should anything of importance transpire.

I have, &c.

H. F. K. Dillon, Esq., (Signed) F. BERNARD FYNNEY,
Resident Magistrate, Durban Borough. Administrator and Border Agent.

Sub-enclosure 17. in Enclosure 1. in No. 6.

MINUTE.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, Umsinga Division, to the HON. THE SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Branch Court, Kelekeple Falls, overlooking Rorke's Drift,
(Confidential.) September 18, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to forward the following Zulu reports and rumours. Zinti, one of the Border Guards, sent Siewe into the Zulu country to gather information; he has returned, and reports Cetywayo had heard of a number of ships passing to Delagoa Bay, and saw that the English were surrounding him.

The Bonambi, Undi, Mugobamakosi, Hlonhlo, and Meigo regiments are ordered to assemble at once at the royal kraal, Undine, for (*Koka impi*) war talk, the Zulu borders to be well watched by day and night, and anything observed to be reported speedily to Cetywayo.

From police I sent down the Buffalo River some days ago, I learn that the Ugobamakosi and Kandalimpemva regiments were at the Impopala Mount three days ago. The Zulus are watching day and night along the Buffalo: Mbarya's people (between Indeni Mount and Rorke's Drift) have been ordered to hunt along the Buffalo River, with instructions to follow any wounded game into the Natal side, and if any people interfered or questioned them on the Natal side they, the Zulus, were to do as they liked.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY F. FYNN,
Resident Magistrate.

Sub-enclosure 18. in Enclosure 1. in No. 6.

MINUTE.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, Durban, to the HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(Confidential.) September 18, 1878.

MR. RIDGWAY, my acting interpreter, informs me that he has heard from a native named Mariyo, for many years in his service, and belonging to the Chief Timuni on the Umquasi border, and who can be relied upon as truthful and brave, that he has been lately in the Zulu country and finds that the feeling of the Zulus is that of anxiety. That on a late occasion at the King's kraal the King stated "We are inside," meaning surrounded, the words used being "Lesi pajati."

2. It was also observed that the supplies of ammunition from Delagoa Bay were no longer forthcoming, and he told Mr. Ridgway that an order had gone forth forbidding native Zulus when travelling to carry arms, nothing but switches being allowed.

3. A fire, too, took place which burned the grass over Panda's grave, and the Inyangas (witch doctors) declared that the spirits of Dingane and Tshaka had stated that they view with surprise and disgust the conduct of the Zulus at the present day in fighting when called before their King; that this was the reason Panda's grave was burned, and such things would continue till they learned to be peaceful among themselves, and wait till they are attacked by other natives before spilling blood.

4. This native also thinks that these hunts on the border are with the object of startling the whites, the word used being "tusa;" more, as Mr. Ridgway informs me, as a counter-demonstration, or showing the whites that they have forces, than to frighten them.

5. This native also speaks of a report prevailing in the country that the King is about to treat with the Natal Government for permission to build a kraal near Tshaka's grave, near Stanger, in order to protect it from fire and pollution; and that it was even further said that 10 oxen had been or were being sent for the purpose. The King had also ordered his people to plant.

6. Whether these statements are of any value I cannot judge, but I thought it as well to bring them to his Excellency's notice.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. F. K. DILLON,
Resident Magistrate, Durban.

Sub-enclosure 19. in Enclosure 1. in No. 6.

MESSAGE to HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF NATAL from CETYWAYO, King of the Zulus.

Emlandenhlovu, September 20, 1878.

CETYWAYO states that he has received his Excellency's message sent by Umlungi, and that he knows of no cause of any such report being sent to his Excellency to cause alarm, and that any such report must have only been sent with the view of trying to make mischief. This hunt he (Cetywayo) knows nothing of, and the first he heard of it was on Umlungi delivering his message.

Cetywayo states that he also hears all kinds of reports, at which he is not alarmed, as he knows he has given the English Government no cause to quarrel with him.

He hears of troops being got ready to come and take his country, and some of his people living on the coast reported to him that some vessels were seen close to the land, as if they were looking for a drift to land. Cetywayo also hears that the Natal Government have sent two boxes of money to the Portuguese Government, to ask them not to allow any more guns and powder and caps to be sent to the Zulu country, and he cannot see why the Natal Government should do this.

Cetywayo states that Umlunge also brought a message by mouth, that his Excellency had heard that Cetywayo had sent a man named Funwayo to the Amapondas to tell them to fight the English. He says that he sent Funwayo to Mr. Reynolds, of the Umhlali, and also to a man named Dengeys, who wishes to return to this country, and to whom he gave five head of cattle to pay for a wife, and has told Umlunge to pass by Mr. Fynney, who knows this to be the case.

Cetywayo also stated that he hears that it is said that he has sent some money to Sikukuni, wishing to form an alliance with him. Cetywayo states that Sikukuni, or his

father, was a subject of the Zulus, and on Cetywayo hearing that Sir Theophilus Shepstone was going to war with him, Sikukuni, Cetywayo sent Sitwangu to Sir Theophilus to try and intercede. But Sir Theoplilus took the message in the wrong light, and said that Cetywayo wished to quarrel with him; so, on hearing this, Cetywayo took no further steps to try and stop this.

Cetywayo also hears that troops are sent all round him, and to the Transvaal boundary; also that arrangements have been made with the Amaswazis to hem him in; this looks much as if the English wished for his blood, for what reason he cannot say. S[illegible] he has no fear, as he knows he has done nothing to give cause for this.

Cetywayo is sure that Her Majesty the Queen across the sea does not know what is being done, and what steps are being taken against him. Why not tell him plainly what wrong he has done to the English?

Cetywayo states that he always thought that the English were a just race, and friends of the Zulus, and that if he got into a quarrel with any other race he could go to them for protection and help.

Cetywayo says that he hears that he is blamed for the disturbances in the Amaponda country, of which he knows nothing. He is now afraid to send to any other friendly tribe of blacks, as he has been in the habit of doing, for doctors and ostrich and other feathers.

Cetywayo says that he sees that his Excellency is hiding from him the answer that has returned from across the sea about the land boundary question with the Transvaal, and only making an excuse for taking time so as to surprise him; he says that he had always thought that the English were of the great house, but why should the great house make an excuse for coming round the smaller house? Cetywayo reports to his Excellency that the Amaswazies have killed one of his subjects, and he has sent to them about the matter.

(Signed) J. R. Dunn.

Sub-enclosure 20. in Enclosure 1. in No. 6.

Minute.

Administrator and Border Agent, Lower Tugela, to Hon. Acting Secretary for Native Affairs.

(Confidential). September 23, 1878.

I have the honour to inform you that all is quiet on this border at present.

2. One of the natives in my secret employ returned this morning and reports that the Zulu king is sending 1,000*l.* to the Government as compensation for the late raid into this Colony by Sirayo's people.

3. The headman Utyana informed me this afternoon that a Zulu came to his kraal on the Zulu side and took away four head of cattle he had placed there, the reason he gave for doing so was "the land was not quiet." Utyana further informed me there was a report last evening amongst the Zulus living opposite Fort Buckingham that British troops were invading Zululand, and a general calling to arms in the vicinity was the result. This report requires confirmation.

4. I hear the King has countermanded his order of last week, and that the Zulus are not to hunt right to the Tugela for fear of causing alarm to people residing along the border.

5. Last week a large ship was seen off the Zulu coast, and orders were sent to Hlangcywa to prevent its coming nearer the shore. These acts appear to point to the fact that Cetywayo does not feel quite as secure as he wishes believed.

6. There are so many wild reports flying about that I find it exceedingly difficult to obtain really reliable information, though I am doing all I can to secure that end, and using every effort to have the border watched.

7. Each day's intercourse with the natives in my division tends to strengthen my belief that they can be relied upon in case of their ever being required.

(Signed) F. Bernard Fynney,
Administrator and Border Agent.

Sub-enclosure 21. in Enclosure 1. in No. 6.

MINUTE.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, Imsinga Division, to the HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS.

(Confidential.) September 23, 1878.

FOR his Excellency's information, I have the honour to forward the following report made by Magapuna, kraal of Mrilwa, one of the border guards.

On Saturday last, at mid-day (the 21st Sept. 1878), accompanied by several, we went to watch on the Buffalo, and hid ourselves from view. We saw about 200 Zulus in two companies, armed with guns and (Inprunbulugo) shields, then come down to the river, opposite where Mr. Fynn buried Majangem, who was murdered with his wife by the Zulus; they there danced and Gwiyad and sang the war song "Zitulele a Kagali Mumta," and proceeded up the river hunting, and one remonstrated with the rest for acting as they did on the English border, and unauthorised by the King. They killed an inkala (buck), and after an exciting argument went up to the Malakata Mountain. On my returning home, I overtook Jobazaba returning from Zulu country with articles which he had taken to sell there, and being tired, asked me to report that Yungu, a Zulu headman, had advised him to return to Natal, as if not he would be plundered by a large Zulu impi ordered to assemble near there at the Mange precipice, or Steep Mountain, on Sunday headed by Mabamba of Bonambi, Magandela, Bonambi of Majamja, and Faku Naziningo, and with orders to hunt for their own food and to watch the border.

From several sources in the Zulu country I have ascertained that Cetywayo, in consequence of knowing three ships with soldiers had gone to Delegoa Bay, and some white man having personally informed him, Cetywayo, that he was now surrounded by the English, had given orders for a great hunt, to extend from Blood River down the Buffalo and Tugela rivers to the sea, who are to keep good watch on the border, and that Cetywayo has gone himself with three regiments to see the ships.

(Signed) Magapuna, his × mark.

I have made further inquiries about the native Zulu woman who was dragged by her legs by four Zulu men on the 20th August 1878, and the native constable whom I sent reports that the marks of where the women was dragged over the stones are still showing, and that there is no doubt but that she was finally killed over the ridge across the Buffalo River.

Imhlokazulu and Inkumbikazulu, Sirayo's two sons, have fled from the royal kraals, and are now at Sirayo's own kraals.

Signed) HENRY F. FYNN,
Resident Magistrate.

Sub-enclosure 22. in Enclosure 1. in No. 6.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, County Umovti, to HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS.

(Confidential.) September 23, 1878.

THE following reports having been made to me, I forward them for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.

Uputini, a native of the tribe of Jomhashe, states that he went into Zululand a few days ago to purchase corn in the neighbourhood of the Egudini, and that on arriving at one of the kraals a young Zulu used threatening language to him, stating that had it not been for his recognizing him as a man he had known before he would assigai him, as Cetywayo had ordered that no natives from Natal were to be allowed to enter Zululand; that upon this Uputini returned to Natal.

2. The Chief Umhlangubeza reports that the Zulus living on the Tugela, opposite to his location, sleep down at the river now every night, to keep a watch upon the road which was made by order of Sir Garnet Wolseley, and that Cetywayo is assembling the Zulus at his kraal; that the order is that all Zulus residing to the north of the Umhlatuzi River only are to assemble; that all those living between the Tugela and Umhlatuzi Rivers are to remain at their kraals to keep a watch upon the Natal border. He also reports that Natal natives are forbidden to enter Zululand.

3. The Chief Umakedama sent me word that three regiments, the Umgobomakosi, the Inkomogumabomon, and the Umcitsho regiments, have been ordered to proceed to

Cetywayo's kraal, but that all the Zulus living along the Natal border are to remain at their kraals and only collect together for hunting purposes. The people of Makedama's tribe have not been forbidden to enter Zululand; the messenger states that they still go in as they have not been stopped.

I cannot yet learn what the object of Cetywayo is in assembling his people, but all further information I may gather I will forward without delay.

(Signed) N. D. WHEELWRIGHT,
Assistant Resident Magistrate, Umvoti.

Sub-enclosure 23. in Enclosure 1. in No. 6.

MINUTE.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, Newcastle, to the HON. THE SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS.

September 23, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, for your perusal and information, two letters received by me yesterday from Mr. Robson, both dated 21st instant. One of them gives a report on the present condition of native affairs on the border, and is, I am happy to say, of a very peaceful nature.

The other refers to the late "Zulu outrage" on this border, and gives a story which is current,—that Sirayo, having been ordered to send two of his own sons in to this Government, to answer for their irregular proceedings and conduct, has selected two low-class men, and is sending them to you as his sons.

(Signed) W. H. BEAUMONT,
Resident Magistrate.

MR. J. S. ROBSON to RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, Newcastle.

MY DEAR SIR, Buffalo River, September 21, 1878.

THERE is a story going about here which I have not mentioned in my official, as it appears too ridiculous to believe, although I have heard it, at different times, from at least a dozen natives of Zululand, Transvaal, and this division.

It appears that Sirayo has been ordered either to punish his two sons and brother who led the Zulus who killed the two women, or else deliver them to the Natal Government. Upon this he has selected three low-class Zulus and sent them to Pietermaritzburg in charge of one of his big indunas. When they arrive there the induna has orders to deliver them to the Governor as the sons of Sirayo and the murderers. His idea is that the Government will hang them at once, without asking any questions, and his sons will escape and Government be satisfied. The induna, report says, has a big bag of money to settle any minor difficulties. The three victims, of course, do not know what is to happen. They are told they are required as witnesses in a case at Pietermaritzburg. The natives about here on both sides of the border appear perfectly to believe the yarn.

* * * * * *

W. H. Beaumont, Esq. (Signed) JOHN SUTCLIFFE ROBSON.

MR. J. S. ROBSON to RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, Newcastle.

SIR, Buffalo River, September 21, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, which, though marked "Pressing," did not reach me before yesterday evening. As I have not yet received tidings that a Government agent has been appointed here, I have continued my usual supervision of this border. Therefore, on noticing the report in the newspapers of the buck hunt on the banks of the Tugela, I sent in men to ascertain the truth of the rumour. These men returned stating that all was quiet in that part of the country adjoining us; that the men were all at their kraals, and the women were planting as largely as the dry weather would allow. They said further that the buck hunt might be a fact or not, but it was certain that the people of Sirayo had received no orders to join in it, and seemed to know very little about it. The only movement of consequence I have heard of in Zululand is that the King has ordered the Bonampi, Umcwitya, and Umgobamakosi regiments to assemble at his great kraal for his pro-

tection, on the ground that he has heard that the Government has placed troops at Greytown, the banks of the Tugela, and at Blood River, and he is uncertain what their next action may be. He further has told his people that the English are not to be played with, but that they will not only threaten, as the Boers did, but will act also. So far as I have had to do with the Zulus lately, I have found them very civil, in fact, too civil to be trusted. About a week since, the indunas of Sirayo sent out, of their own accord, four head of cattle, property of Mr. J. H. Meyer, which had been stolen and taken into the country.

With regard to other reports I notice in the newspapers, stating that waggons have been stopped and plundered, so far as I can ascertain, these are either untrue or greatly exaggerated. The people of Sirayo have certainly prevented waggons which were going to trade mealies from proceeding further, but they have generally done this in a civil manner, in most cases advising the people in charge not to proceed, as the country was most disturbed. The waggon of Mr. Woodroffe, who has hired the Eqatini bush, and has sawn there for several years, was stopped. He stated the case to the King, and orders were given that he should be allowed to travel as usual. The son of Mr. Adams, residing near here, when on his way from the Eqatini bush with a load of timber, had a dispute with a young Zulu. The latter snatched a cotton sheet from the waggon as payment for some imaginary affront, but the older men of the kraal restored the article to young Adams, and reprimanded the Zulu sharply. This act constitutes all the plundering I have heard of. This took place at one of the kraals of Matyan, not Sirayo.

My neighbours, the Messieurs Dubois, have just returned from Zululand, and report everything quiet as soon as the border tribes are passed, they alone are insolent.

Should anything alarming occur, I shall, of course, give you immediate notice of it; also take all steps in my power to ensure the safety of the people here, but up to the present time I do not see occasion to adopt any measures that might lead to a "scare." I am keeping a constant watch on the opposite side of the border, and shall probably hear in good time of any action of the Zulus.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN SUTCLIFFE ROBSON,
Field Cornet, Ward No. 2.

Sub-enclosure 24. in Enclosure 1. in No. 6.

PRIVATE LETTER to SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS.

DEAR SIR, Biggarsberg, September 23, 1878.

I HAVE just returned from Oham's, through Zulu country, and everything is quiet except the assegai, which is used as much as ever. I was within two miles of a kraal on the Bevan the morning a man named Fegatyan was killed. His son was the cause, who "ciba'd" him to the King; however, the King got all his cattle, about 60 head. They are all on the *qui vive* as to the result of Sintivangu's mission. The report in the country is that he took 100 oxen, and "Tsiged sa mali" to the Government in the place of Mehlukwazulu, who is still at his father's kraal, and keeps spies knocking about this side of the Buffalo. The principal one is Nquoquoko, that soul who bolted from the Transvaal a couple of months ago; his women and children are through every day, under some pretext or the other.

All the other Kafirs seem friendly but Sirayo's, and they will not allow any one to pass through the country. I was at Siggettwazi's kraal when some messengers arrived from the King to tell him that the King had sent to Sikuku to tell him to give in and cease fighting, as it would not do to keep on single-handed, but that next year they might combine and have a better chance.

* * * * * *

J. W. Shepstone, Esq. (Signed)

Sub-enclosure 25. in Enclosure 1. in No. 6.

MINUTE.

ADMINISTRATOR AND BORDER AGENT, Lower Tugela, to the HON. ACTING SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS.

September 24, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, that a messenger has arrived from the Chief Umkonto, and reports a large Zulu

force has assembled opposite the kraal of the headman Ugadu. The messenger assures me there is no doubt of the truth of this information, as he, with many other natives, have seen the force in question; and it has been known to be in the vicinity of the Tugela for the last five days. He reports the natives in the upper parts of this division are alarmed, as the Zulus come right to the banks of the Tugela. Three other natives from Umkonto's district have just arrived, and bear this messenger out in all he says.

2. The constable stationed at Tookey's Drift reports the Zulus are gathering for another great hunt at the Indulindo, by royal order, and they are to carry war shields.

3. A native who left the Indulindo yesterday informs me that the Zulus are actually gathered there, and women and Uludiby (boys) carrying food for them.

4. I do not think there is any present intention on the part of Cetywayo to invade this Colony, though, with a lot of armed men so near, and of such ungovernable natures, there is always more or less danger of overt acts being committed.

5. From what I can learn, the King does not feel at all secure as regards the late raid into this Colony by Sirayo's people. It would appear that he anticipates some active measures being taken by the Natal Government in conjunction with that of the Transvaal; and he is strengthened in this belief by the arrival and movement of Her Majesty's troops. I know this is the opinion generally expressed by the natives.

6. I find it very difficult to obtain reliable information, but I do not think there is any reason to doubt that furnished by Umkonto.

7. I am doing all I can to keep myself well informed respecting the state of affairs, both in Zululand and along the border, besides having it closely watched. I have arranged to obtain information respecting the force reported to be gathered at Indulindo.

(Signed) F. Bernard Fynney,
Administrator and Border Agent.

Sub-enclosure 26. in Enclosure 1. in No. 6.

Extract from a Private Letter.

September 25, 1878.

* * * * * *

Another large hunt is ordered to assemble about 15 miles from the border, the men to bring guns, assegais, and shields.

Three regiments are also gone up to the King's head-quarters. Some of the rumours tend to the effect that a civil war or revolution is imminent, in which Oham is to be King; and that all these gatherings of people on the present King's part are precautions on his part.

Most of the people and the great Chiefs are said to be in favour of Oham, who, if he rises, will walk over the course.

One rumour says that Oham has sent and advised the King to give up the disputed territory and his guns, but he says he wont give up anything, and will fight first.

* * * * * *

(Signed)

Sub-enclosure 27. in Enclosure 1. in No. 6.

Resident Magistrate, Umvoti County, to Acting Secretary for Native Affairs.

September 27, 1878.

I forward herewith a letter from Mr. W. H. Deighton, in which he complains that he and Mr. Smith, of the Colonial Engineers' Department, were molested by the Zulus.

Although this occurred more than a week ago, no complaint has been made to me until to-day. I heard from a native of Hlangabeza's tribe that something had occurred between some Zulus and two white men, but could get no particulars of the matter from him. I have just returned from a visit to Kraans Kop, and the location of Hlangabeza and Makedama, and, while there, I learnt the particulars of the affair, which are shown in Mr. Deighton's letter.

The bed of the Tugela River is dry now on the Natal side in the neighbourhood of the drift, and the only water that flows is under the Zulu bank of the river. The place where the two white men were molested is on this side of the water, but on the island which is generally about the middle of the river when there is any water in the river. The horses were captured on this bank of the river. I saw Umtonzwana, the son of the

ferryman, and he stated that he was just returning from buying corn in Zululand, and, upon reaching the drift, he found the white men in the hands of about 15 or 20 Zulus, all armed, some with guns and assegais and others with assegais; that they were trying to make them sit down, which one of them did, but the other resisted, and was at last forced to sit by numbers of them pressing him down. They treated the men roughly, and used very threatening language towards them; and when he, Umtongwana, remonstrated with them, they threatened to beat him. They took possession of the horses, and were taking them across to Zululand, but were prevented by Mabedhla, their induna, from doing this. I saw Bishop Schreüder, and learn from him that this matter caused great excitement in the Zulu country. He, Bishop Schreüder, was coming into Natal on that day, and saw the Zulus arming in great numbers, making for the drift, the rumour having become so exaggerated by the time it reached a few miles into the country that he heard that the excitement was owing to the English troops trying to cross over into Zululand, and that the neighbourhood of Krans Kop was quite white with tents.

I found the people of the tribe of Hlangabeza in a great state of alarm. They were suggesting sending their women and children inland, away from the border, but I endeavoured, to make them relinquish that idea, and to stay quiet and do nothing to provoke a collision. The people of Makedama's tribe did not appear alarmed, but the Chief Makedama appeared very indignant at the conduct of the Zulus. I learnt while down there that large hunts were matters of daily occurrence, and that the Zulus had said that they would follow any wounded game into Natal, and warned the Natal Kafirs against touching any that came across the river. I did not go down to the drift, but, with a glass, I could see Zulus down there on the opposite side; and I am informed that a constant watch is kept upon the drift. I am of opinion that the most trifling thing would now start a disturbance in the neighbourhood of the drift. Bishop Schreüder told me that he would write an account of all he noticed in Zululand regarding this matter to his Consul, Mr. Cato, from whom the Government could get any information regarding it.

(Signed) W. D. Wheelwright,
Acting Resident Magistrate.

Mr. W. H. Deighton to Resident Magistrate, Umvoti.

Sir, Krans Kop, September 25, 1878.

Hearing Mr. Smith made no report to you of the way the Zulus treated us when we went to see the new drift at the Tugela, below Fort Buckingham, I send you a short account of the matter, as it is only right that you, as magistrate of this county, ought to know the particulars.

Mr. Smith and myself, with one native boy, left this on Tuesday the 17th to see the drift and new road through the thorns which commences near Mr. Keyter's and joins the Tugela 25 miles from that. We started from here 5.30 a.m., and arrived at the river about 9.30 a.m. Mr. Smith got done what he had to do before breakfast, and after we had breakfast he asked me to go with him up to the place where the drift crosses the river. As we were going along we heard lots of Zulus shouting out to us, "What do you want there?" We took no notice, but walked quietly along, and very soon about a dozen of them came round some reeds and collared us, they all being armed with guns and assegais, or assegais only, which they used in a very threatening manner. They detained us about an hour and a half, asking all sorts of questions; amongst the rest, What were we doing there? What had the soldiers come to Greytown for? What did the white man want coming down there? There was two down not long ago, then other two only a few days since, and now here is other two; you must come for some reason. But of course we could give them no information. They took possession of our horses and Mr. Smith's saddle, but one of the headmen stopped them before they got far away with them. After detaining us as long as they thought proper, and taking from us any small things they thought might be of use to themselves, they at last let us go, some of them coming with us till we got our horses. Should you wish to know more particulars about it, the man who keeps the boat there and his son will be able to give you an account of what took place.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. H. Deighton.

Sub-enclosure 28. in Enclosure 1. in No. 6.

LANDDROST RUDOLPH to SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Landdrost's Office, Utrecht,
SIR, September 27, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, copy of report this day made by me to his Excellency the Administrator of the Transvaal, regarding Zulu matters.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. M. RUDOLPH,
Landdrost, Utrecht.

The Hon. the Secretary for Native Affairs,
Natal.

The LANDDROST OF UTRECHT to the SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, Transvaal.

Landdrost's Office, Utrecht,
SIR, September 27, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Administrator, that the Zulu induna "Faku," of the military kraal erected at Luneberg in May last, (vide my letter of 1st June last, No. 115,) has a few days ago, and in the name of Cetywayo, ordered the settlers of Lüneberg to leave their farms and homesteads, as the lands were required for grazing purposes to the King's cattle, which were being sent up from Zululand, and the garden grounds were required for Zulu cultivation; that, as the winter was now over and plenty of young grass to be found at Vaal River for stock, they (the Germans) must go away. Consequently, the Germans are making quiet preparations to leave Lüneberg, and will go unless assistance be given by Government.

The Zulus have also from time to time since June last ordered the still remaining border farmers of the Bivana to leave their farms. Some obeyed the orders out of fear, and others intend going soon.

Should these Germans and farmers leave their homes, nothing would hinder the Zulus from immediately occupying and destroying valuable buildings and orchards, and from getting possession of that very rugged and with caves and forests abounding country of Madhlangairpise up to near Wakkerstroom, almost round and at the back of this district.

Many Zulu kraals have been erected on deserted Boer farms since May last, and the destruction of still remaining portions of homesteads and orchards continues.

It is reported to me by my border police that messengers of the Zulu King have returned from Sikukuni's, who say that Sikukuni told them to tell Cetywayo that he should not any longer sit quietly looking on; that he (Sikukuni) is fighting the white people with good success; that they (the messengers) saw that he was eating and drinking in perfect safety in his kraal, whilst the enemy is kept off at the borders of his country by his warriors.

It is also reported to my police that Cetywayo had heard that some ships were sent to land troops at or near St. Lucia Bay, and that the King had sent an armed force to watch, and, if necessary, to oppose the landing of any troops by force of arms.

Since this was reported to me I have seen Umbemba and other Zulu indunas. They admit that an armed force has been sent to build a military kraal for the Ingobamakosi regiment (which is to separate from Ondi) in the direction of St. Lucia, but they say that they never heard the report of the force being sent to guard against the landing of troops.

The Zulus have not crossed or occupied land on the Transvaal side of the Blood River yet.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. M. RUDOLPH,
Landdrost.

Sub-enclosure 29. in Enclosure 1. in No. 6.

REPLY OF His Excellency the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF NATAL to Messages from CETYWAYO, King of the Zulus, by Mondula and others of 30th August last, and conveyed by Mgwazi and Mlamula.

Office of Secretary for Native Affairs, Natal,
September 28, 1878.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Natal has received the reply of Cetywayo to the two messages which the Lieutenant-Governor sent to him by Umlunge, and Siguhla, and Mabunu, and by Mgwazi and Moziana, requesting that the leaders of the two armed parties which some weeks back entered this Colony in pursuit of two fugitive Zulu women, whom they found, seized, and forcibly carried back to the Zulu country, should be sent in to this Government, to be dealt with by the laws of this Colony for the outrage committed by them in it.

The King admits that wrong has been done, and that the wrongdoers deserve punishment, but says it is only the rash act of a lot of boys, committed out of zeal for their father's house, and begs that the Lieutenant-Governor will not insist upon Sirayo's sons being sent in, but will accept instead, as a fine, the sum of 50*l*., which Cetywayo says he sends by his messengers.

The Lieutenant-Governor must observe that Sirayo's sons are more than boys, and that the act committed by them was a serious offence against the Government and the laws of this country. He has not supposed that the act was committed with the authority of the King, nor can he suppose that, having been committed, it will be in any way covered by the authority of the King.

It was the act of individuals, Zulu subjects, but done without the King's knowledge; and it was on this account that the Lieutenant-Governor requested that the persons named by him, who were the principal persons concerned in the outrage, should be sent by the King to this Government, to be tried by the laws of the country for their offence.

The Lieutenant-Governor cannot accept the fine offered. There would be no punishment in this way for those who have been guilty of the offence, and there would be no reparation for the outrage committed in British territory sufficient to guarantee the prevention of similar offences in future.

By command of his Excellency,
(Signed) J. W. SHEPSTONE,
Acting Secretary for Native Affairs.

Sub-enclosure 30. in Enclosure 1. in No. 6.

ADMINISTRATOR AND BORDER AGENT, Lower Tugela, to the ACTING SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS.

September 30, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, that the natives in this division are quiet and orderly, and I have pleasure in expressing my belief in their loyalty to the Government.

2. The party of Zulus lately assembled near the Tugela, opposite the headman Ugudu's, are reported to me as having returned inland five days ago, and the uneasiness which their presence caused those natives residing near the Tugela, in the vicinity of the gathering, appears to have ceased.

3. The Zulus are reported to me as being in a state of uneasiness on account of a supposed misunderstanding with the Government of Natal.

A Zulu informed me this morning that all the old men of any standing wish to have peace, but that the King is greatly led by the young men.

4. I hear that the assembling of the different regiments is very distasteful to the thinking class of Zulus, and that Mapita's son has requested the King, in the name of the Zulu people, to order the young soldiers back to their homes, and that, in compliance, he has done so, but they are all to assemble again in about a fortnight's time.

5. I am led to suppose that the young Zulus are clamouring for war with the English, and that a large proportion would fight "one day," but my opinion (based upon an intimate knowledge of the people and what I hear constantly) is, that any open rupture

with the British Government would be the signal for a general split up amongst the Zulu nation, and I cannot help but think that thousands would flock into this Colony for protection.

(Signed) F. Bernard Fynney,
Administrator and Border Agent.

Enclosure 2. in No. 6.

Government House, Maritzburg, Natal,
January 17, 1879.

Sir,

In connexion with the papers relating to Zulu affairs forwarded in my Despatch No. 7, of the 10th instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith copies of further reports and papers of dates up to the end of October, together with a schedule, and a memorandum summarising the events of the month.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Henry Bulwer,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Governor Sir Bartle Frere, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

Memorandum accompanying Papers relating to Zulu Affairs during the month of October 1878.

Government House, Maritzburg, Natal,
January 16, 1879.

In the latter part of September, Faku, the Zulu headman or induna appointed by the King over the Zulus living near the Pongolo River, gave notice, in Cetywayo's name, to the Lüneberg settlers that they must leave their farms, as their lands would be required for the King's cattle, and their gardens for the Zulus to cultivate.

Mr. Rudolph, the Landdrost of Utrecht, sent to me a copy of the report which he had made to his Government on the subject. The papers were laid by me before the High Commissioner, and, by his Excellency's desire, I despatched a message to the King to inform him of what had been reported, and to remind him that the Lüneberg settlers were British subjects and must not be interfered with in any way. The King was told that if he had any complaint to make he must make it to the British Government, and not deal with British subjects themselves, as this would only bring trouble. The King, in his reply, said that he had not known the white people at Lüneberg were British subjects. He denied also that he knew anything of what Faku had done. It is quite certain, however, that he knew everything, and that Faku would not have dared to take such a step without the King's express orders.

2. Not leng after Faku had given the notice above mentioned to the Lüneberg settlers, Umbilini, the notorious Swazi refugee Chief living under the protection of the King in Zululand, crossed the Pongolo, and made an inroad into the Swazi territory. In the early morning of the 7th October he attacked some Swazi kraals, and, after killing and wounding several men and burning the kraals, he carried off with him 10 women and children. He did not succeed in making any capture of cattle, for the weather had been stormy and, in consequence, the cattle had not been "kraaled." About the same time, or a few days later, another kraal across the Pongolo, this time one close to the Lüneberg settlement, was attacked by his people, who killed men, women, and children, and carried off the cattle.

3. This act, following upon the the notice given by the Zulu headman Faku, caused a great deal of excitement among the German settlers at Lüneberg, and to reassure the settlement Colonel Evelyn Wood sent from Utrecht a detachment of troops to Lüneberg, which had the effect of effectually stopping any further raid in that direction.

The King disowned Umbilini's acts by saying that Umbilini had been giving him trouble, that he had left the Zulu country in order to wrest the Swazi chieftainship from his brother, the reigning Chief, and that if he returned he should kill him. But there is nothing to show that he has in any way punished him, and, on the contrary, it is quite certain that even if Umbilini did not act with the express orders of Cetywayo, he did so with the knowledge that what he was doing would be agreeable to the King.

4. At the same time as the message respecting Faku's proceedings was sent to the King, a reply was sent to the messages in which the King had accused the Natal Government of trying to deceive him. The King was told that the words which he had sent were words not befitting the Zulu King to utter, nor the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal

to hear. He was told that whatever promise had been made to him regarding the boundary question would be kept; and he was officially informed of the arrival in Natal of his Excellency the High Commissioner, with whom, as he had already been made acquainted, would rest the decision in the boundary question. That decision, he was told, would now be shortly given, and when given would be communicated both to him and to the Transvaal Government, as the two parties to the dispute. The King was again reminded of the reason why troops had been sent towards the border, namely, that it was on account of the threatening attitude of the Zulus.

With reference to a remark he had made that we had taken steps to stop the importation of arms and ammunition into the Zulu country from Delagoa Bay, he was informed that this trade had been stopped by the Portuguese authorities at the instance of the English Government, because arms and ammunition could only be required for purposes of war, and the English wanted the security of peace in the country.

5. The King on hearing of the High Commissioner's arrival had sent his greeting to his Excellency. The High Commissioner had come, he understood, to settle all matters of dispute, and the King had faith now that justice would be done to him. Upon the receipt of the official intimation above mentioned, the King expressed his satisfaction, and said that he would send for his great induna, Umnyamana, and others, to hear the decision when it came.

6. With regard to the Sirayo outrages, the King, however, showed clearly that he was not disposed to comply with the demand of the Government. He could not see, he said, the great wrong done by Sirayo's sons, and the sum of 50*l.*, which he had sent as a fine, he considered was more than the harm done. As, however, he had promised that the demand should be laid before the Council of the nation, we had reason to hope that his personal objections would be overruled by the good sense of the Great Council.

7. On the 20th October Mr. J. Dunn wrote to say that the King was in a very excited state; that he had heard from Natal it was the intention of the Government to completely surround him, and that their intention was, if they could, to seize him, but that he should take steps to protect himself. He had consequently ordered all his men up. Mr. Dunn suggested that messengers should be sent to the King to allay his fears. One report, Mr. Dunn said, was that a large troop of mounted men had gone to take possession of the disputed land on the Pongolo, where the kraal was built.

8. The information given by Mr. Dunn to the effect that all the people had been summoned up by the King was soon confirmed. From various sources we heard that the Zulus were arming and collecting by the King's orders. The men were to travel night and day. In some parts the headmen were ordered to provide ten (10) head of cattle each, as commissariat for their men, and there was an impression that this time the gathering was for business, and that the Zulus would fight after the gathering.

9. The Resident Magistrate and the Border Agent in the Lower Tugela Division reported that messengers had come to them from the King to ask what wrong he had done to the English that they should surround him and chase him. The messengers were reassured by the Resident Magistrate at Stanger, and admitted that they thought the King had been misinformed.

10. Later came a letter from Mr. Dunn, dated the 28th October, to say that the King had begun to see that the report was false, and that the people were again dispersing.

11. In the meantime it had been necessary to take precautions against the dangers that might arise from this gathering of the Zulu army, and military arrangements were made for the protection of the border, in case of need, against attack.

12. At the same time a message was sent to the King telling him of the information received by the Government. The report that had reached the King of an intention on the part of the English to surround and capture him, he was told, there was no foundation for. What measures had been taken by the Government were measures of precaution rendered necessary by his action. A detachment of troops had been sent to Lüneberg, because of the threatening action on the part of the Zulus, but it was sent solely for the protection of the people of that district, and with no purpose of aggression against Zululand. The calling up of the army by the King since then once more gave rise to uneasiness in men's minds, and obliged the Government to take measures for defence, and it had been necessary on this account to send troops to the border for its protection. The Government, Cetywayo was told, thought it right to inform him of this as it did not conceal what it did or its reasons, but desired that the King and that the Zulus should know what it did and the reasons for the steps taken by it.

(Signed) HENRY BULWER.

Sub-enclosure 1. in Enclosure 2. in No. 6.

The Landdrost of Utrecht to the Secretary for Native Affairs, Natal.

Sir, Landdrost's Office, Utrecht, October 2, 1878.

I have the honour to enclose, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, copy of report this day made by me to his Excellency the Administrator of the Transvaal, regarding Zulu matters.

I have, &c.

The Hon. the Secretary for Native Affairs, Natal.

(Signed) G. M. Rudolph, Landdrost.

The Landdrost of Utrecht to the Secretary for Native Affairs, Transvaal.

Sir, Landdrost's Office, Utrecht, October 2, 1878.

I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Administrator, that the Zulus along the border are becoming very troublesome.

On the 19 ultimo, 17 sheep and goats were stolen from F. De Jager, a farmer residing on the Bevan River near Bingers Leger. The spoor of the stolen animals was traced by De Jager and his native servants to a Zulu kraal near to the drift of the old hunting road over the Bevan, a distance of about 15 miles from De Jager's house, and in the direction of Zululand. On the way De Jager found in a small forest the offal of five or six goats, the same having evidently been killed there by the thieves, and the meat carried away; and seven goats were found further on near to the Zulu kraal. De Jager, considering that he had sufficient proof to suspect the Zulus living at that kraal of having stolen and killed his goats, went to the kraal, and reported the case to the headman. But the Zulu spoke angrily, and said that if De Jager had come there to seek for an "impi," he would soon have one; upon which De Jager left, and reported the case to me. On the night of Friday last, the 27th ultimo, two Dutch families, namely, that of Piet van Rooyen and Jan Vermaak, were outspanned for the night, on their way home to Batte's Spruit from the winter veld at Assegai River, at the drift of the old hunting road over the Pemvana River, near Mr. Geo. Potter's deserted store, when, during the night, a number of Zulus, crying and shouting "Usutu," rushed to the waggons and amongst the cattle, which were close to the waggons, putting both men and women in great fear, and two of the white men fired off their guns in the direction of the shouting Zulus, who then left. The following morning the farmers found that four cows had disappeared that night, the little calves of three of the missing cows remaining behind, the same having been tied to the waggons the evening before.

The farmers, not being able to get any assistance from the neighbouring Zulu kraals, left next morning, and reported the case to Seketwayo, who promised to investigate the matter and to try and recover the missing cattle. I have not yet heard the result of Seketwayo's interference in the case. It happens very often that white travellers along the old hunting road are insulted and threatened with violence by Zulus.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. M. Rudolph, Landdrost.

Sub-enclosure 2. in Enclosure 2. in No. 6.

Extract from a Private Letter.

Pietermaritzburg, October 4, 1878.

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"As you expressed a wish to hear how I found the country, &c. on my recent journey, I beg to hand you a few remarks thereon.

"The prevailing drought is decidedly the most serious evil now threatening us. I know that within my time, in Natal (some 14 years), such scarcity of water has never prevailed as at this present time. Moord Spruit and Blauw Krantz are dry; Klip River scarcely running; Sunday's River quite ceased flowing in many places, and even Tugela and Buffalo miserably small and low; while the minor roadside springs, formerly very grateful to travellers, have quite disappeared. Wherever I went, the want of water was the chief topic of conversation; the Zulus were very little talked about, and at this I was somewhat surprised, as down here we learn that excitement is great concerning them. Passing on from Ladysmith through Dundee," * * *

* * * * * *

" Here I learned that the Zulu panic had at one time been considerable, but had now quite subsided, although of course the residents of Dundee keep their ears always open for reports of any movement, being sensible that any warfare on the border must concern their safety.

" From Dundee I passed by the links of Buffalo, and here for the first time I seemed to find real traces of disturbance. The keeper of the drift store assured me that all business is now at a standstill, many Boers having trekked, looking for grass or dreading the Zulus. Of course I cannot say how many have gone from fear, how many from necessity, but I certainly fail to see how anyone could possibly live on many of the farms during present scarcity of water. But it is by no means the case that every house is deserted; here and there a farm which has a good supply of water is tenanted; only in one instance did I notice signs of a hasty departure, and that was about 10 miles this side of the Buffalo, the house was empty, but fowls, ducks, and geese were all left. Everywhere else the places were empty and silent and bore no sign of having been hurriedly evacuated. My firm impression is that in a good season nearly all the Boers would have stayed on, and this opinion is strengthened by the fact that only those farms which are badly watered are left to themselves.

" It is, however, a significant fact that none of the Boers have attempted cultivation; but, on the other hand, the Kafirs (ours and those of Transvaal) are steadily laying out their mealie gardens. I asked a Kafir (Natal) if he did not fear Cetywayo would come and eat him up. He said Government would see to that; from which I could not fail to argue that the Natal Kafirs have confidence in the strength of their rulers.

" Some time before reaching Utrecht, my horses being very tired, I stopped at a Boer's. Here was good grass, and a beautiful fountain of water (confirming my opinion as to reasons of flitting), but this last was closely economised. * * * *

" Arrived at Utrecht, I found the fear of Zulus was about the last thing that entered the heads of the townspeople. They seem to feel quite secure, and, although in ignorance of the intentions of this Government, they will not for a moment believe themselves in danger of attack.

" I remained four days there, and came down by Greytown, remembering what you had said of the road. I found the mere roadway itself beautiful, but the nature of the country made travelling come very hard on the horses.

" Nearing Greytown, I began to hear rumours of Kafir annoyances, and on arriving in Pietermaritzburg I found that Greytown itself was reported in a great state of scare, and various alarming circumstances were related to me. As, however, many of these had given them time and place which proved them untrue by my own observation, I simply let them pass, or in one or two instances contradicted them, adducing my recent passage down in proof of my accuracy.

I am convinced that the nearer one gets to Pietmaritzburg the more alarming (and the less true) will be found the reports. Near the border every reasonable security is felt, but I may mention that some Boers even up there are very fond of spreading reports of aggression, which I firmly believe exist only in their own fears or fancies.

If the border residents had any real fear, the immense number of lies put in circulation must have long since hurried on a collision.

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Sub-enclosure 3. in Enclosure 2. in No. 6.

MINUTE.

ADMINISTRATOR AND BORDER AGENT, Lower Tugela, to the HON. ACTING SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS.

October 7, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, that all has been quiet along this border during the last week, and I have every reason to believe that the natives under my charge are loyal to the Government.

2. A meeting of the Chiefs and headmen in this division is to be held to-day at the new border agency. I anticipate a full attendance.

3. Many rumours reach me from Zululand, but they are so conflicting that little reliance can be placed on them. There is one which appears to be accepted by many of the natives here, to the effect that a serious misunderstanding has arisen between the King Cetywayo and his brother, Uhamu, on account of the latter rejecting all invitations

to visit the King at the royal kraals; and it is stated that Uhamu is backed up by some of the influential Chiefs in this line of conduct.

4. I am repeatedly assured, both by our own natives just out from the Zulu country, and by Zulus who visit their friends in Natal, that the desire of the nation is lasting peace with the English, and that any other policy on the part of the Zulu King would not receive general support.

5. The drought appears to be causing much anxiety amongst the natives. Most of the young crops have been either scorched up or greatly injured; and should rain hold off much longer, a famine will most probably be the result. Many natives in this division are very short of food at present, and the high price of mealies renders it difficult to obtain even a limited supply.

(Signed) F. Bernard Fynney,
Administrator and Border Agent.

Sub-enclosure 4. in Enclosure 2. in No. 6.

Minute.

Administrator and Border Agent, Lower Tugela, to the Acting Secretary for Native Affairs.

October 8, 1878.

I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, that, in accordance with instructions received from the resident magistrate, Stanger, I called a meeting of the Chiefs and headmen in this division. The meeting took place yesterday. All attended (16 in number). The resident magistrate and Major Graves were present.

2. By request, I explained to the Chiefs and headmen the reasons for their being assembled, and in doing so, endeavoured to use all caution to prevent anything I said being either misunderstood or misconstrued, taking special care to impress upon the Chiefs the fact that, up to the present, the Government was at peace with the Zulu nation.

3. I have pleasure in being able to say the meeting was a success in every way. The assembled Chiefs and headmen behaved in an orderly manner, expressed in unmistakeable terms their confidence in and loyalty to the Government, and their willingness to support it in every way, in the event of being called upon to do so, and I see no reason to doubt the genuineness of what they said.

(Signed) F. Bernard Fynney,
Administrator and Border Agent.

Sub-enclosure 5. in Enclosure 2. in No. 6.

Message from the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal to Cetywayo, King of the Zulus, conveyed by Umlunge.

October 8, 1878.

The Lieutenant-Governor has received the reply of Cetywayo to the message of this Government conveyed by Umlunge and Fileyo.

Cetywayo says that he sees the Lieutenant-Governor is hiding from him the answer that has returned from across the seas about the land boundary question, with the Transvaal, and only making an excuse for obtaining time, so as to surprise him.

The Lieutenant-Governor does not understand words such as these. They are not words that are befitting either the Zulu King to utter or the Lieutenant-Governor to hear.

The Lieutenant-Governor informed Cetywayo some months ago that the decision did not rest with him, that some time must elapse before the decision could be given, but that, when it was made known to him, he would, with as little delay as possible, communicate it to Cetywayo.

Whatever promise the Lieutenant-Governor has made to the Zulu King and the Zulu people in this matter, that promise will be kept. The Lieutenant-Governor can now inform the Zulu King that the Queen's High Commissioner, before whom the report by the Natal Commissioners, who held the inquiry at Rorke's Drift, was laid, has arrived in Natal from the Cape, and that the decision which he will give in respect of the disputed boundary will very shortly be given.

When given, it will be forthwith communicated to both of the parties to the dispute, the Transvaal Government and the Zulu King.

Cetywayo says he knows nothing of the hunting party near the Tulega River, and that the first he heard of it was from Umlunge, the Natal messenger.

These large hunting parties, however, the Lieutenant-Governor has to observe, when they are near the border, cause excitement and alarm to our own people; and as such assemblages of Zulu subjects ought not to be held without the King's permission, the Lieutenant-Governor trusts the King will cause them to be discontinued.

The reason why troops were sent to Greytown was made known to Cetywayo through Umlunge, a messenger sent by this Government. The Queen's troops in this country are here only for protective purposes; and it is the threatening attitude of some of Cetywayo's own people which has caused distrust.

The trade in guns and gunpowder has been stopped at Delagoa Bay by the Portuguese Government, at the instance of the English Government. Large supplies of guns and gunpowder can only be wanted for the purposes of war, and as the English wish to stop war, and to have peace in this part of the world, they have requested the Portuguese to stop such supplies.

Cetywayo refers to the messages sent by him to Native Chiefs and tribes. Should Cetywayo wish to send peaceful messages to Native Chiefs who are British subjects, or neighbours of the English Government, if he will give the English authorities notice of his intention it will obviate all chance of suspicion as to his purpose.

By command of his Excellency,
(Signed) J. W. Shepstone,
Acting Secretary for Native Affairs.

Sub-enclosure 6. in Enclosure 2. in No. 6.

Message from the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, to Cetywayo, King of the Zulus, by Siguhla and Sapula.

October 8, 1878.

Information has reached the Government that Faku, a Zulu induna, has, by order of Cetywayo, very lately, and in the name of Cetywayo, ordered the white people living at Lüneberg, across the Pongolo, to leave their farms and houses, as the country is required for the King's cattle to graze upon, and their gardens for the Zulus to cultivate.

The Lieutenant-Governor has laid this information before the High Commissioner, who has desired him to remind Cetywayo that the white people living across the Pongolo are British subjects, and as such are under the protection of the British Government; and he would, therefore, advise Cetywayo not to interfere in any way with these people or their property beyond that river; but if he has anything to say, or any complaint to make, he had better do so to the British Government rather than deal with British subjects himself, which will only bring trouble.

By command of his Excellency,
(Signed) J. W. Shepstone,
Acting Secretary for Native Affairs.

Sub-enclosure 7. in Enclosure 2. in No. 6.

Message from Cetywayo, King of the Zulus, to His Excellency Sir H. Bulwer, Lieutenant-Governor of Natal.

Zululand, October 12, 1878.

Cetywayo acknowledges the message brought (by) Dagada, and states that he cannot see the great wrong done by Sirayo's sons, and he thought that the 50*l.* that he sent as a fine was more than the harm done, as he would not have taken any notice of a similar case if the pursuers had caught the people on this side of the Tugela. Supposing a man ran away with any property from Natal belonging to another, and was chased by the owner of the property to this side of the river, and the thief overtaken and the property recovered, would the owner of the property be blamed by the Zulu authorities? Such cases have occurred, and also delinquents from Natal have been followed and taken by people from Natal, and the Zulu authorities not consulted, or they taken any notice of such act.

Cetywayo begs his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal to greet the great Chief, who, he hears, has come from across the water, to put all matters of dispute right;

and he has now faith of having justice done to him, as he sees that the house of Shepstone have made up their minds to go against him, and do him all the harm they can; and he begs his Excellency the High Commissioner not to listen with one ear, but to hear well with both ears, before he says who is wrong.

Cetywayo states that in the case of the children referred to, he was sorry to see that his Excellency has taken the view he has on the subject, as the woman he gave to the man,—Bombe,—was his, Cetywayo's, property. Consequently, the children were his, as Bombe had paid no cattle for the woman.

Cetywayo also states that he is getting afraid of the house of Shepstone; and he would be glad if Mr. Gallwey, who he hears is said to speak for him, were to have the management of his, Cetywayo's, affairs.

Cetywayo again, with the indunas who are with him, Sishaluza, Sirayo, Sebeku, Mabumengwana, Haigala, Umkosana, Hlomusa, Mahamba, Kabamina, Guga, and Umgandi, send this greeting to Sir Bartle Frere, and hopes he will see the Zulu Nation have justice done to them, as they have always looked on the English and the House of Tshaka as one.

(Signed) J. R. Dunn.

Sub-enclosure 8. in Enclosure 2. in No. 6.

The Landdrost of Utrecht to the Secretary for Native Affairs, Natal.

Sir, Landdrost's Office, Utrecht, October 12, 1878.

I have the honour to enclose, for the information of his Excellency Sir Henry Bulwer, Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, a copy of my report this day made to his Excellency Sir Theophilus Shepstone, Administrator of the Government of the Transvaal, having reference to 'Swazi and Zulu affairs.

I have, &c.

The Hon. the Secretary for Native Affairs, Natal.

(Signed) G. M. Rudolph, Landdrost,

The Landdrost of Utrecht to the Secretary for Native Affairs, Transvaal.

Sir, Landdrost's Office, Utrecht, October 12, 1878.

I have the honour to inform you, for the information of his Excellency the Administrator of the Government, that it was this day reported to me that the audacious Umbeline made a daring attack on some four or five Swazie kraals at the lower Makosini Koppis, near the Mozana or Sendelings River, north of the Pongolo River. He, with his followers, attacked these kraals before daybreak on Monday morning the 7th instant, and in the struggle four 'Swazi men were killed and others wounded.

Umbelini burnt the kraals, and made off with some ten (10) women and girls as captives or slaves. Owing to a heavy storm the previous night, the cattle of the Swazies attacked were in the veld.

The other Swazies living near, hearing the tumult, drove their cattle away into the hills, and fled into the caves, consequently the marauders did not obtain any cattle.

A Swazi force followed Umbelini as far as the Umkunyana or Wit River, where they were forced to retire, owing to the Zulus arming. This force killed or wounded man (*sic*) of Umbelini, who had crept away into the reeds along the river.

The Swazies are exasperated, and have gathered in large numbers on the frontier and threaten to retaliate on the border Zulus, who are also gathering.

The farmers of the neighbourhood and of Assegai River are very uneasy, and are preparing to trek, and I am afraid more blood will soon flow, unless one side gives way, the tension being very great.

The general feeling of those farmers is to support the Swazies in case of a further inroad into Swaziland by the Zulus, and of a disturbance of the border.

It is further reported that Umbelini, about the same time, also attacked a kraal of the Swazi subjects of Cetywayo, near his old cave, close to Luneberg; and that all the people, men, women, and children, were killed, and the cattle captured and taken to his kraals in Zululand.

This daring deed has greatly excited the Germans living at Luneberg. I have instructed Field-cornet Labuscagne, who is a cautious and good man, to watch events, and, if necessary, to cause the Germans to go into their laager.

I may venture to say that it is generally believed that Umbelini acts under secret orders of Cetywayo; and I am inclined to think that this move is a feeler, and of great significance.

It is further feared that a repetition of these acts of Umbelini will take place, but on a larger scale.

It is reported that Umbelini is still lurking in the mountains to make another raid into Swaziland, as he failed to get cattle in the last attack. Should he do so, war is evidently to be the immediate result.

It is doubtful whether a continuance of hostilities between the Swazies and Zulus can be postponed. The present excitement may, however, calm down, should nothing be undertaken against the Swazies by Umbelini or the Zulus.

I have also, on receipt of these reports, sent instructions to Field-cornet Labuscagne, directing him to warn the farmers against interfering, in any way, with the Swazies and Zulus, without orders from the Government.

I have sent a copy of this report to his Excellency Sir Henry Bulwer by this post.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. M. Rudolph,
Landdrost.

Sub-enclosure 9. in Enclosure 2. in No. 6.

The Landdrost of Utrecht, Transvaal, to the Secretary for Native Affairs, Natal.

Landdrost's Office, Utrecht,
Sir, October 14, 1878.

I have the honour to enclose, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, copy of report this day made by me to his Excellency the Administrator of the Transvaal.

I have, &c.
The Hon. the Secretary for Native Affairs, (Signed) G. M. Rudolph,
Natal. Landdrost.

The Landdrost of Utrecht, Transvaal, to the Secretary for Native Affairs, Transvaal.

Landdrost's Office, Utrecht,
Sir, October 14, 1878.

I have the honour to state, for the information of his Excellency the Administrator, that matters on the Zulu and Swazi borders are much the same as reported by me in my letter of the 12th instant, No. 242.

Since writing that letter I have ascertained that a Zulu doctor, about 14 days ago, went to all the chief Zulu kraals, using charms and medicines, and doctoring the men, alleging to make them invulnerable.

This act I consider to have great political significance with the Zulus.

I apprehend that unless the Luneberg settlers are at once reassured by the presence of a force they will trek, and that their example will be followed by all the Boers living under the mountain up to M. W. Stroom; and that, in such event, the friendly natives will also leave, except a certain number of them, who would be forced by circumstances to remain and become Zulu subjects.

If this misfortune occurs, not only will great political difficulties arise, but the military position of the Pongolo Valley, and the assistance of the friendly natives, about 1,000 in number, there resident, will be lost, and our relations with the 'Swazis become far worse.

I do not consider that there is any necessity for keeping troops at Newcastle; there is, I consider, no danger between this and Ladysmith.

I have sent a copy of this letter to the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal.

(Signed) G. M. Rudolph,
Landdrost.

Sub-enclosure 10. in Enclosure 2. in No. 6.

Mr. J. R. Dunn to Secretary for Native Affairs.

Sir, Zululand, October 20, 1878.

I think I am right in informing you, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, that I found the Zulu King in a very excited state to-day. He

said that rumours had reached him from Natal that the Natal Government had taken steps to completely surround him, and that their intention was, if they could, to seize Cetywayo, as a message had come from the Queen across the water to ask if it was true if Cetywayo had said that he was equal to Her Majesty; and if so, he was to be bound and brought to confront her; and that I was only blinding him as regards the movements of the Natal Government; and that he intends taking steps to protect himself, as he could not be taken as a child. He has consequently ordered all his men up. He is quite correct about the reports that reach him as regards the movements on the Natal side, raised, I am sure, by a lot of inconsiderate whites, for the sake of mischief. I would think it advisable to send messengers to allay his fears. One report is that a large troop of mounted men have gone to take possession of the disputed land on the Pongolo, where the kraal was built.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. R. Dunn.

Sub-enclosure 11. in Enclosure 2. in No. 6.

Minute.

Administrator and Border Agent, Lower Tugela, to the Hon. the Acting Secretary for Native Affairs.

5 p.m., October 23, 1878.

I have the honour to transmit, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, statement of the natives Unyati and Uluji, respecting the arming of Zulus.

(Signed) F. Bernard Fynney,
Administrator and Border Agent.

Statement made by Umyati, a native trader in the employ of Mr. David Brown of the Nonoti.

Lower Tugela, October 23, 1878.

I left Natal seven days ago, with Uluji and four other natives, to trade cattle in Zululand for my master, Mr. Brown.

We travelled in peace till yesterday afternoon, when we thought we noticed a difference in the conduct of the Zulus towards us. We rested at a kraal to grind some snuff and to procure food. Shortly after our arrival, while waiting for food, a young Zulu came up to the hut in which we were and told us he had been sent to order us away. We asked the reason, but the Zulu would not answer. We finished the food and left on our journey, and just before sun-down arrived at a kraal owned by a Zulu named Untingo. He asked us where we came from. We told him "Natal." He then asked what tribe we belonged to. We told him. Untingo then remarked that we had left our homes in a very foolish manner, as the Zulus were all arming, and would certainly kill us if we attempted to proceed, as there was an "impi" (army) of both English and Dutch in the upper part of Zululand, and the King had ordered all his regiments up (excepting the Zulus near the Lower Tugela, they were to meet at the military kraal near the Matikoolo), with strict orders to travel night and day. Umtingo remarked he was sorry for us, as we should certainly be killed,

We left Umtingo's still determined to proceed on our journey, but we had not gone far before a Zulu man ran up to us, and stood in front. He asked where we came from. We told him, and he said we were very foolish, as we should certainly be killed, as an armed Zulu force was following close behind on its way to the King's, and left.

We went on a little, when about a hundred young Zulus came up to us, all fully armed, and asked what we wanted in Zululand when the King had ordered them up to fight with the English. These young Zulus wanted to shoot us, but were prevented from doing so by another body of men (amadoda) who came up at the time, and said they had no right to shoot till the King had given the order.

Amongst the last lot of men who came up and saved our lives was a man who knew us. He took us to his kraal and hid us till night, when he advised us to make all haste back to Natal. All this time large bodies of Zulus passed on their way to the King's, all armed. We left the kraal just at the time when people go to rest, and leaving the goods started for Natal. At the Inyoni River we met an armed party of Zulus, who prepared to shoot, but we charged them and they bolted; but, seeing we were so few

came after us, and we had to run for our lives. We crossed the Tugela just before daylight. The Zulus appear very anxious to have a fight with the English.

Uluji states:—I have heard all Unyati has said, and it is true, and his words just as things happened.

(Signed) Unyati, his × mark.
Uluji, his × mark.
Witness to marks,
(Signed) T. Smith.
Taken before me,
(Signed) F. B. Fynney,
Administrator and Border Agent.

Sub-enclosure 12. in Enclosure 2. in No. 6.

Extract from Private Letter received by the Lieutenant-Governor.

24 October, 1878.

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"A letter from the other side of the river, written this morning, states that 'The 'Zulus are to assemble at Emahlabatine. They are all to come armed, as they have 'heard that the white men are on the border, and they expect a fight. John Dunn's 'people are called together this morning. They are to assemble at Inyani. I hear that 'it is a matter of great importance that is to be communicated to them. I shall not 'know till to-night what he has to say to them.'"

"I shall know, too, to-morrow morning what it is. It looks suspicious, Cetywayo may cause trouble before you know, most likely will, the reports from Sikukuni encourage him to these movements of gathering his army, and cause troubles before the troops can be removed from there."

"As soon as I hear more I shall write you. I hope Mr. Fynney reports to the Government."

Sub-enclosure 13. in Enclosure 2. in No. 6.

Minute.

Administrator and Border Agent, Lower Tugela, to Honourable Acting Secretary for Native Affairs.

October 24, 1878.

I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, that the statement of the two natives, Unyati and Uluji, which I transmitted yesterday, respecting the arming of the Zulus, appears to be correct.

2. Three Zulu messengers, sent to me by the King, just arrived, inform me that the Zulus are all arming by order of the King.

3. I annex a letter, received to-day, from the Rev. H. Sheldrich, of St. Andrew's Mission Station, Zululand. I have received the same information from several other sources.

4. I am informed that a part of the Zulu force will concentrate at the royal kraal, Gingindhloon (about 15 miles north of the Tugela), to watch this part of the border.

5. It would appear that some one has informed the King that the Natal Government intends to invade Zululand, with the purpose of taking him, and that the arming of the Zulus is a precautionary measure; at least, the message which I have just received, and transmit at the same time as this, would point to that conclusion.

6. I have taken every precaution to have this part of the border watched, and all reliable information conveyed to me without delay.

(Signed) F. Bernard Fynney,
Administrator and Border Agent.

The Rev. H. J. Sheldrich, Zululand, to Mr. F. B. Fynney, Lower Tugela.

Dear Mr. Fynney, St. Andrew's, October 24, 1878.

I have heard this morning that the Zulus are to go up to the Emahlabatini, armed, as they hear that the white men have arrived on the border.

Thinking that you would like to be in possession of any information regarding the doings of the Zulus at this time, I thought I would just write a line, in case you are not

already aware of the report. John Dunn's people are all called together this morning. He has sent a special messenger down to deliver his "indaba." I do not know what the message may be at present, but at night I shall [be] sure to hear.

I received this news from a thoroughly trustworthy Kafir. The people about here are in a very nervous state; as one said to me this morning, a man must be ready at such a time for whatever may turn up.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) H. J. Sheldrich.

Sub-enclosure 14. in Enclosure 2. in No. 6.

The Governor's Agent, Basutoland, to the Colonial Secretary, Natal.

Office of the Governor's Agent, Maseru,
Sir. October 16, 1878.

I have the honour to enclose, for your information, copy of a letter from Major Bell, Resident Magistrate of the Leribe District, dated the 4th instant, in which he states that he had detained four (4) Zulu men, messengers from the Chief Cetywayo to the Chiefs Letsea, Molappo, and Masupa.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Charles D. Griffith,
Governor's Agent.

Major Bell, Resident Magistrate, Leribe District, to the Governor's Agent, Basutoland.

Magistrate's Office, Thlotse Heights,
Sir, October 4, 1878.

I have the honour to acquaint you that I have detained in custody four messengers of Cetywayo (and one of Mopedi's people), who say they were sent to get feathers from Mopedi, Molapi, Masupa, and Letsea. I enclose their passes. I have requested the Assistant Military Secretary at the head-quarters of the army in Natal to acquaint the High Commissioner and the Commander of the Forces that I have intercepted these people.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. H. Bell,
Magistrate.

Pasverleerd de Kaffir Moswedie, wonende te Witzie's Hoek, met het fort, naar Letsea, Basutoland, om te keerew. (This is Mopedis man.—(Sd.) C. H. B., 4 Oct. '78).

Verleerd door mij.
(Signed) L. C. Jacob,
Kommandant.

Zulu Country, February 1878.

The bearers are sent to get some feathers and dogs for Cetywayo.
(Signed) J. R. Dunn.

Sub-enclosure 15. in Enclosure 2. in No. 6.

Minute.

Administrator and Border Agent, Lower Tugela, to the Hon. the Acting Secretary for Native Affairs.

October 25, 1878.

I have the honour to transmit, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, a message from the Zulu King to me, delivered this evening by Ruqu, Umlamula, and Unyanbanu, messengers. The messengers are going on to Stanger to the resident magistrate.

(Signed) F. Bernard Fynney,
Administrator and Border Agent.

MESSAGE from CETYWAYO, King of the Zulus, to the ADMINISTRATOR and BORDER AGENT, Lower Tugela, sent by Ruqu, Umlamula, and Unyumbana.

WE are sent by Cetywayo to ask you, son of Fynney, what wrong he has done to his friends the English? Where does the word come from which he has heard, that he is to be surrounded in the bush and chased till caught? that the English nation intend to travel night and day till they catch him.

The King wished us to say he was very glad when he heard you were sent to the Tugela, because you understood the Zulu nation so well and would take care of him and his land.

The King wished us to tell you he has been startled by what he has heard, and wants again to know from you what wrong he has done to the white Chief.

The King would not send his words in a letter, as he knew you would understand well all the words we bring.

Taken before me,
(Signed) F. BERNARD FYNNEY,
Administrator and Border Agent.

Sub-enclosure 16. in Enclosure 2. in No. 6.

MINUTE.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, Lower Tugela, to the HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

October 25, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, that two messengers from the King of Zululand reached here to-day, saying they were charged by the King to come to me to ascertain what he had done to offend Government; that he asked, inasmuch as he had been informed that it was intended to surround and capture him, and that, in consequence, he had called up his army to protect him. Indeed, the messengers told me they were directed to give notice to the Zulu people to go up armed to the King *en route* here.

2. These messengers declined to go to head-quarters, although I offered them an escort. They alleged they had positive orders to return after seeing Mr. Fynney and myself, and have accordingly been allowed to go back, having been assured that the King had been misinformed, which they freely admitted they believed was the case since their arrival in Natal, as they could see there was no preparations for an attack, which it was alleged was to come from this part of Natal.

3. I have no reason to suppose these messengers were sent for other than the stated object. They seemed to disapprove of the untruthful message that had reached Cetywayo, hinted that it had been paid for in money by the King, and suggested that I should send messages to him to ascertain from whom the intelligence had been received, but of course I could only take such action on the authority of his Excellency.

4. These messengers were under surveillance while here, but nothing was elicited from them beyond what I have now stated. On their return I gave them a small token for the King as proof that they had delivered their message.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. P. JACKSON,
Resident Magistrate.

Sub-enclosure 17. in Enclosure 2. in No. 6.

MINUTE.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, Umsinga Division, to the HON. THE SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS.

October 28, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of his Excellency, the following report made by Mhambi, who states:—

"I reside near the Buffalo River. On Thursday last (24 Oct. 1878) in the afternoon, one of my young heifers was missing. Next morning I found blood on the side of the river where it had been killed, and a track of it having been dragged across the river, I followed this, and found the carcase of my heifer with three assegai wounds, and the brisket, shoulder, liver, lungs, and heart had been taken away. I watched, and on Saturday I saw Mrudulwa, of the Zulu kraal of Ngabeni, under Zungu, taking portions from my heifer. I then reported to my neighbours, and two accompanied me across the

Buffalo to Mrudulwa, and in the presence of Ngabeni he admitted having stabbed the heifer on this (Natal) side, and taken it across into Zulu country, and had been eating portions of it in the bush. Ngabeni offered to replace my heifer, but I said I could not make any settlement before reporting the case to my magistrate. They all asked me not to report the case.

(Signed) HENRY F. FYNN,
Resident Magistrate.

Sub-enclosure 18. in Enclosure 2. in No. 6.

MR. JOHN DUNN to the HON. THE SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS.

SIR, Zulu Country, October 28, 1878.

SINCE writing you the other day informing you of a report that had reached the Zulu King to the effect that it was the intention of the English to come in and seize him, he has since begun to see that the report was false, and the people are again dispersing.

The author of the report is a young Zulu who has lately returned from Natal, who said that he was told by some Natal Kafirs, who had heard it from white men.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. R. DUNN.

Sub-enclosure 19. in Enclosure 2. in No. 6.

REPLY of CETYWAYO, King of the Zulus, to MESSAGE from the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF NATAL, of the 8th October 1878, and conveyed by Umlunge and Fileyo.

STATEMENT OF MESSENGERS.

Secretary for Native Affairs Office, Natal,
October 29, 1878.

WE left Maritzburg the day we were given the message, and reached the Zulu great kraal on the eighth day. We delivered our message to the King, Cetywayo, who then desired us to thank the Lieutenant-Governor, and to say that he was glad to hear that the Great Chief of the Queen (the Queen's High Commissioner) had come from the Cape, and was now in Natal, and that his decision on the boundary would shortly be given.

Cetywayo said that he would prepare himself for it by sending for his great induna, Mnyamana, and others, to be present when the words of the Great Chief reached him. Cetywayo says he knows nothing of the hunting parties near the Tugela; that he had ordered no hunt near the Natal border; that the hunts complained of were the usual yearly hunts made by the people living in those parts of the Zulu country; that if they were larger this than in former years, it was because of the scarcity of food and of rain, and the belief by natives that large hunts brought rain.

Cetywayo said that he heard what we said about the stoppage of the sale of guns and gunpowder at Delagoa Bay at the request of the British Government; that he had not brought guns to fight with, but as he had often found an assegai fall short when thrown at game, and that the bullet from a gun did not, he purchased guns because they were in every way superior to assegais. He said that this Government had desired him to sit still and keep from war; that he had listened and had done so.

Cetywayo said that he was ready to acquaint the English Government with his intention to send a peaceful messsage to any Chief who was a British subject, or living as a neighbour of the Government; that all his messages to other Chiefs had been of a friendly nature, they only asked for ostrich and other feathers, and skins for his warriors. He did not see how he was to send and acquaint the Government when he wished to send to Sikukuni, who was not in this direction, but near him and subject to him.

Cetywayo wished us to say that he would rather that for the future all communications between this Government and himself be conveyed by word of mouth, and not on paper, because he did not think it did good. He says his father, Umpanda, neither received or sent messages on paper, and he lived to be an old man, and that he wishes to live to the same age.

Cetywayo also told us that we might say that Umbilini was giving him trouble; he had been troublesome to the Boers some mouths ago, and now had left the Zulu country, with the avowed object of wresting the Swazi chieftainship from his brother, the reigning chief; and that if Umbilini returned to the Zulu country, he would kill him and hoped the Government would not disapprove of his doing so.

Made to me,
(Signed) J. W. SHEPSTONE,
Acting Secretary for Native Affairs.

Sub-enclosure 20. in Enclosure 2. in No. 6.

REPLY of CETYWAYO, King of the Zulus, to a MESSAGE of the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF NATAL, of the 8th October 1878, and conveyed by Siguhla and Tapula.

STATEMENT OF MESSENGERS.

Office of Secretary for Native Affairs, Natal,
October 29, 1878.

WE left this with our message at the same time that Umlunge did, and reached the Zulu great kraal on the same day, the eighth after delivering our message.

Cetywayo said: I thank for being told that the white people living across the Pongolo River are British subjects; I did not know this before. Why did not Mr. John tell my indunas this when he saw them at the Buffalo River? That is a portion of the very country I claim as belonging to the Zulu people.

My induna, Faku, who is living over the Pongolo, has not reported to me that he has ordered the white people to leave. I know nothing about his doing so.

(Signed) J. W. SHEPSTONE,
Acting Secretary for Native Affairs.

Sub-enclosure 21. in Enclosure 2. in No. 6.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, County Umvoti, to HON. THE SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS.

(Confidential.) October 30, 1878.

UDAMBUZA is sent by Uhomoi to state that Umtshada, one of the tribe of Homoi, has returned from Zululand on the day before yesterday, and reports that the Zulus are assembled in great force at Umdwangu, and the order has been issued for every headman to provide 10 head of cattle as commissariat for his soldiers, and that the general talk of the Zulus is to the effect that they will make a night attack, as they have been long enough troubled by the white people. No time was fixed for said attack. He, Umtshada, states that the people took two days assembling, and the women and cattle only are left at the kraals.

Udambuza further informs me that Umdwetshu, a Zulu who lives just over the Tugela, has gone up to the gathering; but, before starting, he informed Umdomba, of the tribe of Umgombzwa, that he was going up, and that he expected that this time the gathering was for business, implying that the Zulus would fight after this gathering.

Umdomba has made no report of this matter to me yet.

(Signed) W. D. WHEELWRIGHT,
Acting Resident Magistrate.

Sub-enclosure 22. in Enclosure 2. in No. 6.

MINUTE.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, Umsinga Division, to HON. SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS.

(Confidential.) October 30, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report that I have received information from the guards along the Buffalo River that the Zulus are assembling at the royal kraals. The guards and natives returning from Zulu country, upon inquiring from those proceeding to assemble, were informed that the assembling of the regiments is in consequence of a disturbance having taken place between Umbilini and the Swazies; others said it is in consequence of the message given by Mundula to Cetywayo, that the English were about to make war with the Zulus. I do not think they would be informed what purpose they were being assembled for.

(Signed) HENRY F. FYNN.
Resident Magistrate.

Sub-enclosure 23. in Enclosure 2. in No. 6.

MESSAGE to CETYWAYO, King of the Zulus, from the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF NATAL, conveyed by Mquazi and Umfolozi.

Secretary for Native Affairs' Office, Natal,
October 30, 1878.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has received word from the magistrate at Stanger, and from Mr. Fynney, the Border Agent, that Cetywayo has sent messengers to them to say

that he had heard it was intended to surround and capture him, and that he had, in consequence, called up his army to protect him.

The Lieutenant-Governor does not know who can have given the Zulu King this information, for which there is no foundation.

There has been and there is no such intention on the part of the British Government.

Cetywayo's own action has obliged the Government to take measures of precaution.

Not long ago, the Zulu headman, Faku, on the Pongolo, gave notice, in the King's name, to the white people living at Lüneberg to leave the country. Now, these people are British subjects, and the Queen's Government will not allow British subjects to be molested, and in order to protect them a detachment of troops was sent from Utrecht to Lüneberg.

These troops were sent solely for the purpose of affording protection to the people of that district, and with no purpose of aggression against Zululand. Nor is the movement in any way connected with the disputed boundary question, which question will be settled, as Cetywayo has already been informed, upon its own merits.

Now, again, the King has called up his army, and this is an action, under the circumstances, threatening to the adjoining countries and to the Queen's Government.

Proceedings like these on the King's part give rise to uneasiness in men's minds, and oblige the Government to take measures for the defence of British subjects; and, in consequence of the course taken by Cetywayo in calling up his army, it has been considered advisable in this country to send troops to the border districts, for the protection of these districts.

The Government thinks it right to inform Cetywayo of this, as it does not conceal what it does, or its reasons for doing it, but desires that Cetywayo should know, and that the Zulus should know, why these steps are taken.

It is Cetywayo's own action, or the action of some of his people in his name, threatening to British subjects, which obliges the Government to take measures which it deems essential for the protection of British subjects.

By command of his Excellency,

(Signed) J. W. SHEPSTONE,

Acting Secretary for Native Affairs.

No. 7.

The RIGHT HON. SIR MICHAEL HICKS BEACH, BART., to GOVERNOR THE RIGHT HON. SIR H. B. E. FRERE, BART., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

SIR, Downing Street, March 6, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 27th January* in which you supplement Lord Chelmsford's account of the disaster near Rorke's Drift, which of course deals only with the military aspect of the question, by your own opinions and observations with respect to the general position of affairs at the present juncture.

2. I am glad to learn that you anticipate no great or prolonged difficulty in fully establishing British supremacy on the eastern side of South Africa, after the reinforcements, which will soon reach Lord Chelmsford, have arrived; and I note with satisfaction your opinion that when the Zulus are emancipated from the present military despotism and are left to follow their own inclinations, they will be very easily governed, and will prove very capable of improvement in civilisation.

3. The future of Zululand, in relation to the British Possessions in South Africa, will, as soon as Her Majesty's Government are in a position to consider it, be one of the most important questions to be decided. It is necessary that this question should not be in any degree prejudged by any act of the military or Colonial authorities; and itwill be desirable that you should explain clearly to Lord Chelmsford that if, as I sincerely trust, he finds himself before long able either to receive overtures from or to dictate terms to the King or any important section of the Zulus, he must bear in mind that he has no authority either to accept a cession of territory or to proclaim the Queen's sovereignty over any part of the country.

4. If, as is probable, the armed occupation of the country is necessary for a time on military grounds, it is to be understood that such occupation is provisional, and for

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* No. 21 of [C.-2252] of 1879.

present military purposes only, and that Her Majesty's Government have come to no conclusion with regard to the future political relations between the British Colonies and Zululand.

I have, &c.
(Signed) M. E. HICKS BEACH.

Governor Sir Bartle Frere, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 8.

The Right Hon. Sir MICHAEL HICKS BEACH, Bart., to Governor the Right Hon. Sir H. B. E. FRERE., Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

Sir, Downing Street, March 6, 1879.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 3rd February,* enclosing papers on various subjects of interest in connexion with the operations in Zululand.

Among these papers, which I am not now able to notice at length, you call my attention to the telegram of the 28th January from the Colonial Secretary at Cape Town, explaining the steps taken by the Colonial ministers to provide immediately a strong force of Volunteers and Yeomanry to act in conjunction with the Cape Mounted Rifles in preserving the peace of the Colony and the frontier, so as to release Her Majesty's 88th Regiment for service in Natal.

I lose no time in requesting you to convey to the Cape Government, and to those who have so promptly responded to their call, the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the very patriotic and energetic manner in which they have contributed their assistance at a critical juncture.

I have observed with great satisfaction the spirit of helpful sympathy with which all classes in the Cape Colony received the intelligence of the disaster to the forces in Zululand, and I fully concur in your appreciation of the exertions made to assist Natal at a moment of much difficulty.

I have, &c.
(Signed) M. E. HICKS BEACH.

Governor Sir Bartle Frere, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 9.

Governor the Right Hon. Sir H. B. E. FRERE, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., to the Right Hon. Sir MICHAEL HICKS BEACH, Bart. (Received March 15, 1879.)

Sir, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, February 8, 1879.

I have the honour to forward for the information of Her Majesty's Government the enclosed copy of a telegram I received a few days ago from Captain Blyth, C.M.G., expressing the regret of a large meeting of Europeans and natives at Blythswood Industrial Mission Station at the news of reverse sustained at Sandlhana on the 22nd ultimo, and the unflinching loyalty to Her Majesty of the inhabitants of Fingoland, and their wish to be of any use should their services be required by Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. B. E. FRERE,
Governor and High Commissioner.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

From Chief Magistrate, Transkei, viâ Ibeka, to His Excellency the High Commissioner, Pietermaritzburg.

Tuesday, February 4, 1879.

At a meeting of 1,000 Europeans and natives assembled at Blythswood, Fingoland, on the 3rd February for the purpose of formally opening that institution, it was resolved unanimously that a telegram be sent to his Excellency the Governor, expressive of the deep regret of the meeting at the receipt of the news from Natal, relative to the reverse

* No. 4.

sustained by Her Majesty's forces at the hands of the Zulus, and conveying to his Excellency the assurance of the unflinching loyalty of the inhabitants of Fingoland to Her Majesty the Queen, and their anxiety to be of any use should their services be required by the Government.

No. 10.

GOVERNOR THE RIGHT HON. SIR H. B. E. FRERE, BART., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., to the RIGHT HON SIR MICHAEL HICKS BEACH, BART. (Received March 15, 1879.)

High Commissioner's Office, Maritzburg, Natal,
February 10, 1879.

SIR,

I HAVE little to report since my last Despatch on the general position of affairs.

2. Information conveyed to my private secretary by a very reliable correspondent, extracts from whose letter are annexed, together with information from other sources, leads us to believe that the Zulu army, having returned after the capture of our camp at Sandhlana to the Royal Kraal, have started again to attack the three columns commanded by Colonels Pearson, Glyn, and Wood, and possibly to make raids into this Colony also.

The two former are strongly entrenched at Ekowe and Rorke's Drift, while Colonel Wood's Column is in a position covering Utrecht, in which he feels quite satisfied as to his power to meet any force of Zulus sent against him. He attaches great value to Colonel Buller's action on the 1st instant in the capture and destruction of the Bagulusini Military Kraal, on account especially of its effect upon the Swazies. The report of this will also be found among the enclosures.

3. The preparations for making laagers in this town continue. Lord Chelmsford has stopped at Durban for a few days on his way down to the Lower Tugela to see to the preparations now making for the defence of that town. Copies of his Excellency's Despatches to the Secretary of State for War by this mail are enclosed.

4. The companies of Her Majesty's 88th Regiment have arrived from King William's Town, and a copy of Commodore Sullivan's letter to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary at Mauritius, will show what steps have been taken towards obtaining the remaining companies of that regiment from Port Louis.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. B. E. FRERE,
Governor and High Commissioner.

The Right Hon.
The Secretary of State for the Colonies,
&c. &c. &c.

EXTRACT of LETTER addressed to the PRIVATE SECRETARY OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

February 3, 1879.

* * From all what I can learn, and from what I already know of Zulu tactics, and mind, I have reason to believe this :—

1. The main body of the Zulu army is gone up to the King to be doctored with charms taken from the mutilated bodies of the killed of the English army, the 22nd January, in order to make the Zulus victorious.

2. When this doctoring is done, time yet unknown, the King will order a still stronger force than 22nd January, perhaps 20,000 or 30,000, to attack in one mass Colonel Glyn's Column, and if they succeed, which God graciously forbid, then attack Colonel Wood's Column; but if they do not succeed in doing this

3. He will try to check and harass the English columns in Zululand by manœuvring a sufficient number of his soldiers around them, and simultaneously make strong impetuous raids into the Colony, as he has prohibited his people making raids in small numbers; he has furthermore plainly and repeatedly expressed himself to the effect, that if he is to lose his kingdom and life, he will first make such havoc in Natal, that it for ever shall be remembered. Therefore, desperate characters and hardened inflexible warriors as the Zulus are, the Colony will in the near future be exposed to such barbarous strong raids that would strike the whole Colony with terror and destructive panic; let therefore the border be as strongly and effectually as possible guarded until troops arrive from England.

* * * * * *

Kumbula Hill, 9 p.m., February 1, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel Buller with the Frontier Light Horse and a detachment of the burgher forces proceeded to-day on a reconnaissance in the direction of the Maqulusini kraal.

The party arrived there about midday and burnt the whole kraal, taking about 400 head of cattle. The few Zulus, about 100, took flight. The party returned to camp without any casualty.

(Signed) Evelyn Wood, Colonel,
Commanding No. 4 Column.

The Military Secretary to His
Excellency the High Commissioner,
Pietermaritzburg.

Sir, Utrecht, Transvaal, February 3, 1879.

I beg to enclose a statement just taken down by me from a Zulu refugee, who gave himself up and was allowed to return to look for his family.

I merely forward this statement for the information of his Excellency the High Commissioner. I cannot vouch for its truth, it must be taken for what it is worth, but I think that it cannot be doubted that the Zulu power has been very much shaken by the late events, and that there is a strong feeling of alarm and apprehension among the Zulu people which they are afraid to express.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. C. Shepstone,
Secretary Native Affairs, Transvaal.

The Private Secretary to His
Excellency the High Commissioner,
Government House, Pietermaritzburg, Natal.

P.S.—I have not had time to have a copy made of this document. I have sent the original by special messenger to catch the mail at Newcastle.

Statement of Ucadjana, son of Matendeka, belonging to Seketwayo's people.

On the 20th January last I gave myself up and asked Colonel Wood to send down to receive my father and his family and cattle. On going to get them I found that the fight on Zungen's Nek had taken place, and the Zulu army fled, taking Matendeka's women and cattle with them. Matendeka himself escaped and gave himself up. We were then sent to Utrecht, where at my request the Landdrost gave me a pass to return and try to secure my family and cattle.

I went down to the Isikala-sen-gonyama, this side of Tabaukula. I found there our cattle in charge of some of our people, but the women and children were on the Hlobana Mountain, where the large Zula force was. I sent one of my brothers to them, urging them to fly, but they said that they could not as they were guarded. I then returned, but finding that I could not get safely back to Colonel Wood and report, as I had been directed, I came on here.

While there, I heard that the Maqulusi regiment was utterly demoralized by the defeat, and heavy loss inflicted on it by Colonel Wood's column. The regiment was scattered, and unwilling to come together again, asking to be allowed to place their women and cattle in places of safety. Cetywayo had sent up orders that it was at once to be collected, and that it was to watch Colonel Wood's column, and seize any opportunity it could get to attack.

Great numbers of the Zulus were killed; amongst the killed were several of the indunas, and that Untanjana's sons had been killed, and two of Umcwayo's sons had also been killed. The Zulus told me that if the attack had been persisted in that day, the Gulusi force would have been utterly defeated and all the cattle taken. Umbelini is still at the Hlobana.

The day before yesterday a patrol from Colonel Wood went out and destroyed the Magulusi military kraal; this patrol saw no Zulus, but they were all there in hiding, being afraid to come out, and saying that they would now wait to be attacked on the hills. The people would give themselves up, but they are afraid, as they say that they have now been actually fighting, and if they surrender they will most probably be killed. Seketwayo is afraid as he gave himself up by mouth, and afterwards attacked the English, he now regrets what he did—"Unyazisola." Seketwayo is distrusted by the Chiefs of the Magulusi, as they say he is English. He is living at the source of the Black Umvolosi River, he has very few people with him, all his people are in hiding. The Magulusi will not allow his cattle to go on to the Hlobana, and has killed many of them.

I saw Sidungi, one of Seketwayo's sons, of the Nokembe regiment, he had been at

the attack on the General's Camp at the Sandhlwana, he told me that the force consisted of the Umcifu, Nokembe, Unbonambi, Nodwengu, Ngobamakosi, Tulwana, and the Hloko regiments, they were commanded by Dabulamanji, Mavumgwana, and Tslingwayo. Cetywayo sent Untiswa to be his eyes, he was to place himself on some high ground and watch the battle. This strong force was sent because it was said that this was the strongest force and that the Chiefs were there. When the force got there they found that the main army had gone to Matyana's, and the camp was only guarded by a few. The attack was commenced by the Umeywa and Nokembe regiments, and then by all but the Tulwana regiment, which was kept as a reserve. This fight commenced at mid-day and was continued till afternoon, when the soldiers were surrounded and overcome. The English force was a small one, and they cannot understand how such a fire was kept up, as they did not see how they could load so fast. The Zulus did not fire much, they did nothing but rush forward and endeavour to get to close quarters without success, the fire being too strong for them. It was only when surrounded that the soldiers were overpowered. The Zulus say that the English killed very large numbers. "Han ba tshuja be gotula kwa izimquaba pansi." When they had got possession of the camp they destroyed most of the waggons, taking away all the guns and ammunition. The tents were carried down to Cetywayo, and some of the waggons were also inspanned and taken down.

The Tulwana regiment then crossed and attacked the camp at Rorke's house, without success; they were beaten off, they say, with very heavy loss. Masipula's chief son, and a number of his brothers, Untabatu ha Maxoza, and his brother Uncuncwana, Umgamuli la Umbaugulana were killed and many other head men. The dead are not to be counted, there are so many. The whole Zulu nation is weeping and mourning. The Zulus say that it is fortunate for them that the main force had left the camp, that if it had not been so they know that they would have been destroyed. The Zulus say that if the General's force, which they saw on its way back to the camp, had attacked them as they were retreating with the spoil, they would have been overcome, as they were so tired by the fight; but they say that they looked on and allowed them to pass. "Yesi hlonipa sa dhlula."

This Zulu force did not return to the King to report, as is the custom, only a portion went down with the waggons and tents, the rest scattered and has not yet been collected together. Orders have been issued for this force to assemble again at once at Undi, but they are very unwilling to do so, saying that so many of them were killed. They say we suffered this heavy loss from a small force; the army is still there, and we are not able to cope with it.

This man says that the wish of those who have returned from that fight is that Cetywayo should surrender and pay taxes, "tela," but that they dare not express it to Cetywayo. This is what those say who have been and seen "Abaya ba bona."

Cetywayo is at Undi, but he has sent out people to look for a safe place, "Ngelu," in the thorn country by the Black Umvolosi for him to retreat to.

Three regiments, Umxapu, Insulcamgeni, and the Ngwengwe, have been sent to the Lower Tugela, but I have heard nothing of them.

This is true, that is, I have merely told you what I was told by Sidmugi and others who were present. They did not know that I had given myself up.

Made to me,
(Signed) H. C. Shepstone,
Secretary Native Affairs, Transvaal.

From Lieut.-General Commanding in South Africa to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War.

Sir, Durban, Natal, February 8, 1879.

1. Since the date of my last Despatch the situation of military affairs has not changed.

Colonel Pearson commanding No. 1 Column writes in good spirits from Ekowe, which is now a strongly entrenched position with supplies until the end of the month.

Zulus hover round him, but up to date of last communication from him (the 4th) no attack has been made on him.

The arrival of the three companies 88th Regiment, about 350 men, will enable me to move on to the Lower Tugela (Forts Pearson and Tenedos) the two companies at present between Durban and that point; two companies of the "Buffs" and five of the 99th will be then assembled there, and will be held in readiness to move in any direction at the shortest notice as soon as the necessary class of transport can be collected.

2. Durban, Stanger, Pietermaritzburg, and Greytown are now being placed (or are already so) in a position for defence with garrisons, which should prevent panic among those living around.

3. At Rorke's Drift and Helpmakaar the position is quite unchanged, and the frontier has been quite quiet, and the road running from Greytown has been quite open.

Colonel Glyn, C.B., reports that the bodies of Lieutenants Melvill and Coghill, 24th Regiment, had been found five miles down the river, 300 yards from the bank. They lay close to each other, and a number of dead Zulus around them showed how they had stood their ground.

4. Uneasiness has been felt in the Colony at the prospect of a raid, but the latest information tends to an impression that our forces at Ekowe and Rorke's Drift are to be attacked first.

5. Colonel Evelyn Wood, commanding No. 4 Column has forwarded me two reports, copies of which I have the honour to forward. He also expects to be attacked.

I beg to call your attention to the manner in which Lieut.-Colonel Ridvers Buller carried out Colonel Wood's instructions regarding the destruction of the Bagalusini Kraal; the energy and intrepidity shown by this officer and those under his command, deserves, in my opinion, warm commendation, and I have so expressed myself to Colonel Wood.

6. I regret to say that nearly half the volunteers serving under Lieut.-Colonel Buller are now leaving him. They have done good service, but the loss of the services of mounted men such as these is much to be deplored at this moment. Mounted men are found to be an absolute necessity in this country, and I trust the efforts of his Excellency the High Commissioner to obtain them from the Free State and Cape Colony may be succcessful.

7. The Medical Department has lost the services of two valuable officers, Surgeon-Major Alcock, who has been invalided, and Surgeon-Major Shepherd, whose name is, I regret to say, among the list of killed on the 22nd January.

8. I have already brought to your notice the wants of the Royal Artillery, the casualty list shows the severe loss that arm has experienced.

9. I should be very glad if a field telegraph could be sent out. In a country of vast distances, with so few facilities for transmission of news, it would be of great value, and in the future will supplement the main lines of telegraph, according to the importance of the post.

An application of the electric light would be of the greatest value to fortified posts and night encampments.

10. Lastly, I have the satisfaction of saying the health of the troops is generally good, and reports of the wounded are favourable.

11. I continue to receive the greatest possible assistance from Rear-Admiral Sullivan, C.B., C.M.G., and all those under his command.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHELMSFORD,
Lieutenant-General,.

P.S. I have endeavoured in my communications not to lessen the gravity of the situation in Natal and the Transvaal and their frontiers, but at a time when it is my sad duty to forward details of our losses, I would venture to add that I have received from many native and other sources information that the Zulus have been much disheartened by the severe losses they have experienced.

Mr. Lloyd, Political Assistant to Colonel Wood, writes on February 1st: "They are "said to be much disheartened with their losses in their attack on the Rorke's Drift. "Column (No. 3), the Undi Regiment, more especially the Tulwana division of it, "suffered very heavily."

COLONEL WOOD, V.C., C.B.

SIR, Derby, January 25, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to report that some messengers I sent to the Swazi King returned to-day with the following message: the King was glad to hear that the war had begun, and the white men had really entered Zululand. His army was quite ready, and he was anxiously expecting the order to move. His army was quite strong enough alone to drive out all the Zulus on the north side of Pongolo down by Umkwakini, but there might be a large force on the other side of Pongolo. Secret messengers were at the King's Kraal the other day from Oham asking the King not to catch him by the leg

if he ran away into Zululand. The King answered that he was not a "Hermophrodite." He had chosen the English side. The King reports no truth in the rumour of Zulu cattle having been driven out to the Bembo Flats. I go to-morrow to the King's Kraal to call out the army. I was informed yesterday that several Boers about the Assegai River collected together a day or two ago armed for the purpose of driving the captured Zulu cattle that were sent to Wakkerstroom back into Zululand, on the ground that their being there would bring the Zulus upon their country.

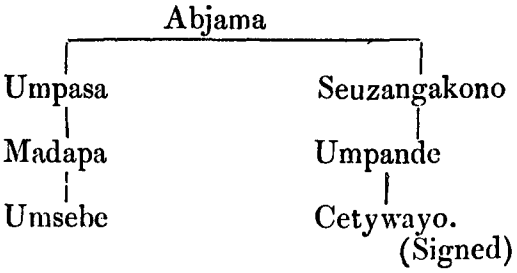
I have, &c.
(Signed) NORMAN MACLEOD,

Kambula Hill, February 1, 1879.
Lieut.-Col. Crealock.
Submitted.
Evelyn Wood, Colonel.

Sources of Umfolosi, January 29, 1879.

The bodies of Ugazi and Ukotisa two indunas of the Abaqulusi were seen by some of Manzini's people, 2nd Battalion Wood's Irregulars, on the Zungi, the day after Colonel Buller's skirmish at that place.

Makukumesana another induna of the Abaqulusi is also reported to be killed. Umsebe has the chief command over the Abaqulusi Kafirs as Cetywayo's representative, being a blood relation of the royal family. He is said to have wounded a white man in the skirmish on the Zungi. He lives very near to Umbelini. His relationship to Cetywayo is traced thus:—



(Signed) L. H. LLOYD,

Umvolosi River, Gag Pad,
MILITARY SECRETARY, January 28th, 1879.

WE hear also the Zulus suffered great loss on the 22nd at Queeda Hill.

(Signed) EVELYN WOOD,
Colonel.

From Lieut.-General Lord CHELMSFORD, K.C.B., to the RIGHT HON. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

SIR, Durban, Natal, February 8, 1879.

IT is with much satisfaction that I have the honour to forward the report of the successful defence of Rorke's Drift post on the 22nd and 23rd January.

The defeat of the Zulus at this post, and the very heavy loss suffered by them, has, to a great extent, neutralized the effect of the disaster at Insandhlwana, and it no doubt saved Natal from a serious invasion.

The cool determined courage displayed by the gallant garrison is beyond all praise, and will, I feel sure, receive ample recognition.

As at the present moment the lesson taught by this defence is most valuable, I have thought it advisable to publish for general information the report in question which I trust will meet with your approval.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHELMSFORD,
Lieutenant-General.

OFFICIAL REPORT of the DEFENCE of RORKE'S DRIFT.

THE Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces in South Africa has much satisfaction in publishing for general information the official report of the gallant defence of Rorke's Drift post, on the 22nd and 23rd January.

The Lieutenant-General feels sure that the gallant conduct of the garrison will receive most ample recognition. He trusts that the example set by those few brave men, and

the success which attended their noble efforts, will be taken to heart by all under his command.

The odds against them were nearly 30 to one; but by taking advantage of the materials which lay to their hand, and by hastily constructing with them such cover as was possible, the gallant little garrison were enabled to repulse for 12 hours the determined attack made upon their position; and inflicted a loss upon the enemy, in killed alone, of more than three times their own number.

SIR, Rorke's Drift, January 25, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 22nd inst. I was left in command at Rorke's Drift by Major Spalding, who went to Helpmakaar to hurry on the company of the 24th Regiment ordered to protect the ponts.

About 3.15 p.m. on that day I was at the ponts, when two men came riding from Zululand at a gallop, and shouted to be taken across the river. I was informed by one of them, Lieut. Adendorff, of Lonsdale's regiment (who remained to assist in the defence), of the disaster at Sandhlwana Camp, and that the Zulus were advancing on Rorke's Drift. The other, a Carbineer, rode off to take the news to Helpmakaar.

Almost immediately I received a message from Lieut. Bromhead, commanding the company of 24th Regiment at the camp near the commissariat stores, asking me to come up at once.

I gave the order to inspan, strike tents, put all stores, &c., into the waggon, and at once rode up to the commissiariat store, and found that a note had been received from the third column, to state that the enemy were advancing in force against our post, which we were to strengthen and hold at all cost.

Lieut. Bromhead was most actively engaged in loopholing and barricading the store, building, and hospital, and connecting the defence of the two buildings by walls of mealie-bags and two waggons that were on the ground.

I held a hurried consultation with him and with Mr. Dalton, of the commissariat, who was actively superintending the work of defence, (and whom I cannot sufficiently thank for his most valuable services), entirely approving of the arrangements made. I went round the position, and then rode down to the pont, and brought up the guard of one sergeant and 6 men, waggon, &c.

I desire here to mention the offer of the pont man, Daniells, and Sergeant Milne, 3rd Buffs, to moor the pont in the middle of the stream, and defend them from their decks with a few men. We arrived at the post at 3.30 p.m. Shortly after an officer of Durnford's Horse arrived and asked for orders; I requested him to send a detachment to observe the drifts and ponts, to throw out outposts in the direction of the enemy, and check his advance as much as possible, falling back upon the post when forced to retire, and assisting in its defence.

I requested Lieut. Bromhead to post his men, and having seen his and every man at his post, the work once more went on.

About 4.20 p.m. the sound of firing was heard behind the hill to our south. The officer of Durnford's returned, and reporting the enemy close upon us, and that his men would not obey his orders, but were going off to Helpmakeer, and I saw them, apparently about 100 in number, going off in that direction.

About the same time Captain Stephenson's detachment of Natal Native Contingent left us, as did that officer himself.

I saw that our line of defence was too extended for the small number of men now left us, and at once commenced a retrenchment of biscuit boxes.

We had not completed a wall two boxes high, when, about 4.30 p.m., 500 or 600 of the enemy came in sight, around the hill to our south, and advanced at a run against our south wall. They were met with a well-sustained fire, but, notwithstanding their heavy loss, continued the advance to within 50 yards of the wall, when they met with such a heavy fire from the wall, and cross-fire from the store, that they were checked, but taking advantage of the cover afforded by the cook-house, ovens, &c., kept up a heavy fire. The greater number, however, without stopping, moved to the left, around the hospital, and made a rush at our north-west wall of mealie-bags, but after a short but desperate struggle were driven back with heavy loss into the bush around the work.

The main body of the enemy were close behind, and had lined the ledge of rock and caves overlooking us about 400 yards to our south, from where they kept up a constant fire, and advancing somewhat more to their left than the first attack, occupied the garden, hollow road and bush, in great force.

Taking advantage of the bush which we had not cut down, the enemy were able to

advance under cover close to our wall, and in this part soon held one side of the wall, while we held the other. A series of desperate assaults were made, extending from the hospital along the wall as far as the bush reached, but each was most splendidly met and repulsed by our men with the bayonet, Corporal Schiess, N.N.C., greatly distinguishing himself by his conspicuous gallantry.

The fire from the rocks behind us, though badly directed, took us completely in reverse, and was so heavy that we suffered very severely; and about 6 p.m. were forced to retire behind the entrenchment of biscuit boxes.

All this time the enemy had been attempting to force the hospital, and shortly after set fire to its roof.

The garrison of the hospital defended it room by room, bringing out all the sick that could be moved before they retired, Privates Williams, Hook, R. Jones, and W. Jones, 24th Regiment, being the last men to leave, holding the doorway with the bayonet, their own ammunition being expended.

From the want of interior communication and the burning of the house, it was impossible to save all. With most heartfelt sorrow I regret we could not save these poor fellows from their terrible fate.

Seeing the hospital burning, and the desperate attempts of the enemy to fire the roof of the stores, we converted two mealie-bag heaps into a sort of redoubt, which gave a second line of fire all round, Assistant-Commissary Dunne working hard at this, though much exposed, and rendering valuable assistance. As darkness came on we were completely surrounded, and after several attempts had been gallantly repulsed were eventually forced to retire to the middle, and then the inner wall of the kraal was on our east. The position we then had we retained throughout. A desultory fire was kept up all night, and several assaults were attempted and repulsed; the vigour of the attack continuing until after midnight; our men firing with the greatest coolness, did not waste a single shot, the light afforded by the burning hospital being of great help to us.

About 4 a.m. on the 23rd the firing ceased, and at daybreak the enemy were out of sight over the hill to the south-west. We patrolled the grounds, collecting the arms of the dead Zulus, and strengthened our defences as much as possible. We were removing the thatch from the roof of the stores, when about 7 a.m. a large body of the enemy appeared on the hills to the south-west.

I sent a friendly Kafir who had come in shortly before with a note to the officer commanding at Helpmakaar asking for help. About 8 a.m. the third column appeared in sight, the enemy, who had been gradually advancing, falling back as they approached. I consider the enemy who attacked us to have numbered about 3,000. We killed about 350.

Of the steadiness and gallant behaviour of the whole garrison I cannot speak too highly. I wish especially to bring to your notice the conduct of Lieutenant Bromhead, 2-24th Regiment, and the splendid behaviour of his company (B); Surgeon Reynolds, A.M.D., in his constant attention to the wounded under fire where they fell; Acting Commissariat Officer Dalton, to whose energy much of our defences were due, and who was severely wounded while gallantly assisting in the defence; Assistant Commissary Dunne, Acting Storekeeper Byrne (killed); Colour-Sergeant Bourne, 2-24th; Sergeant Williams, 2-24th (wounded dangerously); Sergeant Windridge, 2-24th; Corporal Schiess 2-3rd N.N.C. (wounded); Privates Williams and Jones, 2-24th; McMahon, A.H.C., R. Jones, 2-24th; H. Hook, Roy, 1-24th.

The following return shows the number present at Rorke's Drift, 22nd January 1879:—

	Officers.	N.C.O. & Men.	Sick N.C.O. & Men.	Total.
Staff	0	1	0	1
Royal Artillery	0	1	3	4
Royal Engineers	1	1	0	2
3rd Buffs	0	1	0	1
1-24th Regiment	0	6	5	11
2-24th Regiment, B. Company and 17 casuals sick	1	81	17	99
90th Light Infantry	0	0	1	1
Commissariat and Trans. Depmt.	3	1	0	4
A. M. D.	1	3	0	4
Chaplain	1	0	0	1
Natal Mounted Police	0	0	3	3
Natal Native Contingent	1	0	6	7
Ferryman	0	1	0	1
Totals	8	96	35	139

The following is a list of the killed :—

Sergeant Maxfield,	2-24th	Private Williams,	2-24th
Private Scanlon	„	„ Nicholls,	1-24th
„ Hayden	„	„ Horrigan,	„
„ Adams	„	„ Jenkins	„
„ Cole	„	Mr. Byrne Com. Dept.	
„ Fagan	„	Tr. Hunter, N. M. Police.	
„ Chick	„	Anderson, N. N.C.	
		1 Private (Native) do.	

Total, 15.

Twelve wounded (list already forwarded by medical officer) of whom two have since died, viz., Sergeant Williams, 2-24th Regiment, and Private Beckett, 1-24th Regiment, making a total killed of 17.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Jno. R. M. Chard,
Lieut. R.E.

To Colonel Glyn, C.B., Com. 3rd Column.

Forwarded.

J. R. Glyn,
Colonel, Com. 3rd Column.

Rorke's Drift, 3rd February 1879.

H.M.S. " Active " off Natal,
January 26, 1879.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward your Excellency a copy of a telegram received by me this morning from his Excellency the High Commissioner.

The loss referred to is very severe, probably 600 men at the lowest estimate, five companies of 1-24th Regiment having been overwhelmed by the Zulus and killed to a man, besides losses in other arms of the service.

I venture to add that in my opinion any reinforcements you can spare are urgently needed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. W. Sullivan, Commodore.
Commanding Cape of Good Hope and
West Coast of Africa Station.

His Excellency Hon. Napier Broom, C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 11.

Governor the Right Hon. Sir H. B. E. FRERE, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., to the Right Hon. Sir MICHAEL HICKS BEACH, Bart. (Received Mar. 15, 1879.)

(Extract.)
High Commissioner's Office, Maritzburg, Natal,
February 10, 1879.

Sir,

I take advantage of an extra steamer to forward papers relating to the present position of affairs in the Transvaal.

I saw Mr. Piet Joubert on his arrival here, and received from him at my first interview simply an official record in Dutch of the proceedings of the mass meeting of Boers at Wonderfontein, near Pretoria, to receive the report of his and Mr. Paul Kruger's mission to Europe.

The record, however, contained little beyond the usual formalities of dates of meeting, appointment of committees, names of delegates, &c., and an intimation that Mr. Joubert was appointed as a deputation to convey to me the results of the meeting.

After reading the translations of these documents I had another official meeting with Mr. Joubert. A note of what passed drawn up by the Hon. Mr. Littleton, my private secretary, and the Rev. G. W. Stegmann, my secretary in the Dutch language, who acted as interpreter, will be found among the enclosures. I am bound to say that throughout all my intercourse with Mr. Joubert I have found him singularly well-informed, energetic, and persevering in pursuing what he considers the patriotic objects of his supporters.

My chief regret has been that he seemed to consider it his duty to act simply as the mouth-piece of his supporters, who are less well-informed than himself, that he did not feel at liberty to commit himself either to the better advice he could give to them, or

to the suggestion to me of practical means of contenting them. Their demand was simply a repetition of former demands for a reversal of the Act of Annexation of the Transvaal.

It was generally reported by those who professed to know best the state of feeling in the Transvaal that Mr. Joubert was charged with a sort of definite ultimatum, which he was to deliver as a preliminary to active hostility, or to immediate "trekking" on the part of the remonstrant Boers; but there was nothing to indicate anything of the kind as a part of his instructions, he simply reiterated the former demand for a revocation of the Act of Annexation.

Mr. Joubert had heard on his way down of our reverse of the 22nd January, and all he said in our repeated interviews gave me the impression that he fully realized the gravity of the position, and the essentially unpatriotic character of urging at such a time any demand which might involve hostility or even division between his supportersand the Government, but that he did not feel at liberty to give expression to the sounder and more patriotic views, which his better judgment and wider experience would have dictated.

The state of feeling in the Transvaal is described in the letters from Sir Theophilus Shepstone among the enclosures.

I have requested Colonel Lanyon, who was present at my interview with Mr. Joubert, to proceed at once to meet his Excellency Sir Theophilus Shepstone, and to take charge of the administration from him, requesting him to devote himself in the first instance as exclusively as possible, to getting for Colonel Wood's Column all the support in mounted men and supplies which he so greatly needs to enable him to hold his position. But looking to the value of his experience in all that relates to Zululand, Natal, and the Transvaal, I purpose requesting his Excellency Sir Theophilus Shepstone to delay his departure for England till such time as the state of affairs here is a little less critical and trust that my doing so will be approved by Her Majesty's Government. I understand his Excellency Sir Henry Bulwer concurs with me in thinking, that it would not be prudent at the present moment to deprive ourselves of the aid which Sir Theophilus Shepstone's knowledge of the native races in Natal and the neighbouring territories is so well calculated to afford.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. B. E. FRERE,
Governor and High Commissioner.

The Right Hon.
The Secretary of State for the Colonies.
&c. &c. &c.

TRANSLATION.

EXCELLENCY, District Rustenburg, January 14, 1879.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated Pietermaritzburg, December 1878.

In reply we beg to state that, in accordance with your Excellency's request, we have distributed the copies you sent us amongst the people.

We have, &c.
(Signed) S. J. P. KRÜGER.
P. J. JOUBERT.

Governor Sir Bartle Frere, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

EXCELLENCY, Rietvallei, January 13, 1879.

YOUR letter dated Pietermaritzburg, December 1878, and addressed to Messrs. S. J. P. Krüger and P. J. Joubert, was agreeably to your Excellency's request, distributed by those gentlemen amongst the people.

Said letter was submitted by the people here assembled for consideration to the People's Committee, of which I have the honour to be the President.

From the accompanying minutes of our meeting your Excellency will clearly see what are the wishes and the views of the people in regard to your Excellency's letter, and also become fully acquainted with the proceedings of our meeting.

Mr. P. J. Joubert, with whom your Excellency is acquainted, has been deputed by the meeting to carry the minutes to your Excellency, and also to give your Excellency further oral information as to the spirit and the views of the people whom we have the honour to represent.

He has also been instructed to ascertain from and arrange with your Excellency where and when we shall be allowed to have a meeting with your Excellency.

Mr. Joubert has been appointed to convey to us your Excellency's reply.

We have, &c.

On behalf of the Committee,

(Signed) M. W. PRETORIUS,
President.

Governor Sir Bartle Frere, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

MINUTES of the Meeting of the joint Committees of Pretoria and Potchefstroom, held on the Farm Rietvallei, District Potchefstroom, on the 10th of January 1879 and following days.

The meeting is declared by the President to be opened.

Present the following members:—M. W. Pretorius, President, M. J. Viljoen, S. T. Prinsloo, J. P. Mare, M. W. Vorster, D. P. Taljaart, J. P. Pretorius, J. H. Visser, D. P. Pretorius, D. J. Muller, P. R. Spies, C. J. Joubert, A. L. Pretorius, T. G. A. Wolmaraus, J. H. Jacobs, J. G. Erasmus, F. R. A., Buitendag, G. D. v. d. Heever G. van Rooyen, J. T. Breet, C. J. Kamfer, F. W. Gyzer, A. H. Potgieter, C. J. Erasmus, J. W. Fonze, W. Wolfaart, H. J. Schoeman, P. Liebenberg, H. Uckermann, N. M. S. Prinsloo.

Before the meeting, the report of the deputation.

On the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. S. T. Prinsloo, the report of the deputation was postponed till the following morning, whereupon the meeting was adjourned till the following morning at 7 o'clock.

(Signed) M. W. PRETORIUS, President.
W. E. BOK, Secretary.

Meeting held January 11th at 7 a.m. at the same place.

Meeting opened by the President. Present all the members of yesterday. As members of the Committee are added from Lydenburg, C. Coetzee, from Middleburg, Daniel Erasmus, Nicolaus Smit, and C. Pretorius, and from Makwazie, Andries Reineke.

On the table the report of the deputation.

Motion of Mr. C Joubert, seconded by Mr S. Prinsloo.

"The Committee having heard the report of the Deputation, expresses its perfect satisfaction with regard to it, and thanks the members for their self-denial and pains therewith, and believes that although the Deputation may not have succeeded in opening the eyes of England to the injustice done to the South African Republic, the efforts of the Deputation have succeeded in convincing other powers of the great injustice done."

Amendment by Mr. Viljoen seconded by Mr. Taljaard.

"The Committee, supported by the views of the people, cannot rest satisfied with the answer of Sir M. E. Hicks Beach, and resolves to continue protesting against the injustice done, and with the people to concert further measures towards the attainment of their object."

Both the motion by Mr. C. Joubert and the amendment by Mr. Viljoen carried by acclamation of votes.

Resolved to request the members of the Deputation to appear in the meeting, for which purpose Messrs. C. Joubert and H. J. Schoeman are deputed.

Messrs. Kruger and Joubert having appeared in the meeting, the resolutions that had been carried were read to them by the secretary, and a copy of the same was handed to them.

The President thanks them further orally, and also the secretary, on behalf of the Committee, in reply to which a few words were spoken by Messrs. Kruger and Joubert.

Several memorials and letters that had been received are read, containing a refusal to accept of any concessions, and abiding by the protest of the late Government.

On the table: Letter come in from Governor Sir Bartle Frere to Messrs. Kruger and Joubert, dated Pietermaritzburg, December 1878, which letter was handed to the Committee by said gentlemen.

Resolved to appoint a Committee to draw up a report on the mode of dealing with said letter, for which purpose Messrs. S. J. P. Kruger, P. J. Joubert, C. Bodenstein, C. Joubert, H. J. Schoeman, were nominated, with power to the Committee to

add to their numbers, after which the meeting is closed until the report of the said Committee shall have been drawn up.

(Signed) M. W. Pretorius, President.
W. C. Bok, Secretary.

Meeting re-opened at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Present the same members.

The report drawn up by the Committee is read, approved, and adopted, the report being as follows:—

"Meeting of the Committee appointed by the Committee to report on the letter of the Governor, Sir Bartle Frere, consisting of Messrs. P. J. Joubert, S. J. P. Kruger, C. Bodenstein, C. Joubert, H. J. Schoeman, January 11, 1879, Mr. S. J. P. Kruger elected as chairman. Meeting declared open.

"Resolved to appoint four additional members on this Committee, viz., Messrs. C. G. Bodenstein, H. Uckermann, F. Joubert, and J. Botha.

"Resolved, having regard to paragraph 3, and being acquainted with the view and the wishes of the people, to report that it must be left to Messrs. Kruger and Joubert to reply to the letter, and that the people must themselves make known to the Committee their opinion on this letter."

Whereupon the meeting is closed.

(Signed) S. J. P. Kruger, Chairman.
P. J. Joubert.
C. Bodensteyn.
C. Joubert.
H. J. Schoeman.
C. G. Bodensteyn,
H. Uckermann.
F. Joubert.
J. Botha.

Motion of Mr. C. Joubert seconded by Mr. H. J. Schoeman.

"The Committee resolves to appoint a committee to adopt further measures towards regaining our independence, in connexion with the memorials that have come in, and to report to the Committee."

As members of this Committee, Messrs. S. J. P. Kruger, P. J. Joubert, C. Bodensteyn, C. Joubert, C. G. Bodensteyn, H. J. Schoeman, M. W. Vorster, H. Uckermann, F. Joubert, and J. Botha are chosen, after which the meeting is adjourned sine die.

(Signed) M. W. Pretorius, President.
W. Edward Bok, Secretary.

Meeting at the same place, on the 13th January 1879, at 10 o'clock a.m.

The President opens the meeting, present all the members of the previous days.

The minutes of the meeting of the previous days read and confirmed.

The report by the Committee appointed for that purpose is read and unanimously approved, with the adoption, after the words "in their memorials" of "the expressed desire of the people."

Next is considered the sending of a deputation to the Governor Sir Bartle Frere.

Unanimously resolved, for the purpose of carrying out the aforesaid resolution, to appoint Mr. P. J. Joubert as a deputation.

Further is considered, the travelling expenses of the deputation to the Governor Sir Bartle Frere.

Resolved that the expenses of the deputation shall be paid by the Committee on behalf of the people.

After which the meeting is adjourned to the afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Meeting having been opened by the President at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, it is resolved:—

The Committee resolves "that the presidents of the committee, whenever they deem "it needful, as soon as they shall have received a communication from the deputation, "shall make known to the members of the Committee and the public, both by letter and "in the newspapers, where and when the meeting shall be held, where they shall be able "to meet the Governor, Sir Bartle Frere, or to hear the report of the deputation."

Next is considered the salary of the secretary.

Resolved to invite Mr. W. Edward Bok to continue as secretary, which is agreed to by him.

A fair salary shall be paid him by the committee on behalf of the people.

Resolved to appoint a committee to examine and audit the financial report of the deputation; Messrs. C. J. Joubert and H. Uckermann are nominated.

The committee appointed lays a report on the table, from which it appears that there is a balance in hand of 495*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, which is placed at the disposal of the committee.

Resolved that the printed books shall be distributed amongst the members of the committee.

Resolved to give the secretary 50*l.* sterling for services rendered.

Resolved that the salary of the secretary shall be paid to him monthly out of the general chest by Mr. P. J. Joubert, who is appointed cashier.

Nothing more being before the meeting, the same was closed and signed by the members and secretary.

We have, &c.

(Signed) M. W. Pretorius, President,

M. J. Viljoen,	S. F. Prinsloo,
J. P. Maré,	M. W. Vorster,
D. P. Taljaart,	T. P. Pretorius,
J. H. Visser,	D. P. Pretorius,
D. J. Muller,	P. R. Spies,
C. J. Joubert,	A. L. Pretorius,
F. G. A. Wolmarans,	J. W. Jacobs,
J. G. Erasmus,	F. R. A. Buitenday,
G. D. v.d. Heever,	G. Van Roijen,
J. T. Breek,	F. U. Gijzer,
C. J. Kamfer,	C. J. Erasmus,
A. H. Potgieter,	H. Wolvaart,
J. W. Fouzè,	P. Lichenberg,
W. J. Schoeman,	N. M. S. Prinsloo,
H. Uckermann,	Daniel Erasmus,
C. Coetzee,	C. Pretorius,
Nikolaas Smit,	

M. Edward Bok, Secretary.
M. W. Pretorius, President.

Official Report of the Transvaal Delegate's Interview with the High Commissioner.

Pietermaritzburg, February 4, 1879.
Tuesday, 3 p.m.

His Excellency the High Commissioner received Mr. Joubert.

There were also present his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, his Excellency Colonel Lanyon, Rev. G. W. Stegmann, junr., Mr. Littleton, and Mr. Dalrymple, A.D.C.

Mr. Stegmann acted as interpreter.

1. His Excellency informed Mr. Joubert that he had read the papers left with him on Monday by Mr. Joubert, but they seemed to be merely his credentials and the report of the proceedings at the meeting held last month at Riet Vlei, and begged to be informed whether Mr. Joubert had anything to add.

2. Mr. Joubert replied that as he understood the resolutions contained in the report they not only approved of the action of the deputation to England, but contained a distict expression of the determination of the people to regain their independence. Should they get this they would be able to co-operate in every way with Her Majesty's Government for the welfare of South Africa.

3. His Excellency said Mr. Joubert and Mr. Paul Krüger had been told not only by him but by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, on their two separate visits to England, that the annexation could not be undone; and they knew very well that the High Commissioner had no power to go beyond that.

4. Mr. Joubert replied, Sir Michael's last words were that he hoped very shortly to send out instructions to the High Commissioner with regard to all these matters.

5. His Excellency said that he had received these instructions, and that they referred to the future government of all South Africa in the way that would most conduce to its greater prosperity, and particularly to inquire how the self-government promised under the proclamation of Sir Theophilus Shepstone could be granted in nearest accordance

with the wishes of the people, as they might express them. There could be no undoing of the past, but, with a view to that, his Excellency added, "I have asked your people "to meet me and discuss this subject when I can come up."

His Excellency reminded Mr. Joubert that he had said this to Mr. Kruger and himself at Cape Town, when they were on their way to England, and had repeated it when they returned through Natal.

6. Mr. Joubert said that in like manner he could only repeat what he had before said to his Excellency. He had always used his best endeavour to avert that which he knew might possibly happen, but he had never been able to bring the people away from the idea that they would regain their independence.

7. His Excellency replied: "I should be sorry if from ignorance of the conditions "under which they are acting they should refuse what I am empowered to offer them, "viz., an independence as great as they can wish, or have ever enjoyed—self-govern- "ment and security for their possessions, and a free constitution in which anyone could "rise to the highest position in the State, as their brethren are doing in the Cape "Colony, and I trusted that Mr. Kruger and yourself have fully and clearly explained "this to your countrymen, or on you will rest the responsibility of any suffering that "may ensue should they in their ignorance refuse the advantages thus offered to "them."

His Excellency adverted to the terrible disaster that had befallen the British power in Zululand, and to the prospect of an immediate Zulu invasion to attack Natal. "You "may tell the people of the Transvaal that if they stand aloof and do not help us to "defend their own border as they would have done in former days, terrible events may "happen in Natal and elsewhere, so that none of those now here may be spared to take "any part in the final settlement of affairs in the Transvaal." His Excellency went on to say, he was convinced of this one thing, that if every British subject were to be driven out of Natal it would not make the slightest difference in the determination of the English people to put forth all their power for the suppression of the Zulu opposition. At the present moment, as he had repeatedly assured them, and as Messrs. Joubert and P. Kruger must have seen in England, the feeling of the English people was intensely in favour of doing all that could be done for the prosperity and happiness of their fellow subjects in the Transvaal. And he would leave Mr. Joubert to judge of their feelings if they were left to accomplish all this task of resisting the Zulus, without the help or sympathy of the Transvaal people, and in a contest which had arisen more for their rights and interests than ours. He reminded Mr. Joubert of what he must know very well, that this was not a war between the English and the Zulus, but between Cetywayo, as the ruler and champion of all native races, and the white races, Dutch as well as English.

Should the former succeed in driving the English into the sea, they would certainly not rest there, and the state of those who remained, after purchasing a temporary peace by standing aloof, would be that of serfs under Zulu masters.

His Excellency also begged Mr. Joubert to consider the immediate effect of their standing aloof at the present time. It was just an hour ago that he had received official information to the effect that messengers had been intercepted on their way from the Zulu King to Mr. P. Krüger and others, bearing the tidings of the disaster to our troops, pointing out that this was a favourable opportunity for the Boers to rise against the British Government, and begging them in any case to sit still. His Excellency said he did not for one moment believe that Mr. Krüger, or any other leader of the Transvaal people, would entertain any overtures whatever from our and their enemy. But he would point out to Mr. Joubert how their standing aloof was viewed by the Zulu King, who actually felt himself encouraged to venture upon sending such messages; and he could only hope that this would be duly weighed by the Transvaal people.

His Excellency added—"I am an old man and worn with work, and should I come "successfully out of these Zulu difficulties, I cannot hope to work for the Transvaal many "years longer, but I hope you will carefully bear in mind what I have said, for I believe "that what I have now plainly told you is God's truth in the matter, and should we "not meet again, I hope you will remember my parting words, and that when they find "themselves standing on the brink of a precipice the Transvaal people will at least "remember that I have faithfully warned them."

8. Mr. Joubert was glad that his Excellency had spoken frankly and freely, and he desired to do the same. He felt bound to say that it was the unanimous feeling of the people that they would have their own independence, that they would be satisfied with no concession, and that they would have only their own and ask nothing from anyone else.

9. His Excellency replied to this that he had hoped to be able to ascertain from the people themselves, and to send home to the Secretary of State their views and wishes in connexion with their future Government, but that now he felt there was no use in waiting for that. Sir Theophilus Shepstone was going to England at once by order of the Secretary of State, and would convey to Her Majesty's Government the High Commissioner's own suggestions, and those of others who had assisted him in this question. Colonel Lanyon would now go up to take charge of the Government, and would, his Excellency felt sure, rule them in the same spirit in which he himself had been instructed to provide for their future government, but that at the same time, though bound to do all that was possible to meet the wishes of the people, any idea of resistance to the law could not be entertained.

However hampered the Government might be during the Zulu war, it would enforce, as far as possible, the observance of the law.

10. Mr. Joubert begged leave to thank his Excellency for the frankness with which he had spoken, and accepted every word as uttered with the best spirit and intentions; that he also had always used his best endeavours for the welfare of his country. That he had ever been careful faithfully to report whatever had been said to him both by his Excellency and the Secretary of State, without adding anything of his own. He must repeat that his people wanted their own and nothing else, but it was his conviction that if he could persuade the High Commissioner to come up to the Transvaal within a very short time he felt his Excellency would be able to do what no one else would be likely to succeed in, viz., to lead them to adopt a different view. It was only because he was convinced of this that he had accepted a mission which otherwise he never would have undertaken.

11. His Excellency replied that he hoped Mr. Joubert would allow him to say that merely faithfully to report what he had heard and been charged to say, was not the function of a delegate and a man of his abilities and position.

He hoped that Mr. Joubert would now see that it was his duty to distinctly advise his countrymen as to their course of action under these circumstances, on which they were not, nor could not be, so competent to form a judgment as Mr. Krüger and himself, who had now so much greater knowledge of the world.

He was ready, when able to leave Natal, to meet the people of the Transvaal. If they came by thousands, as those who had met Wonderfontein, he would remind them, that as Mr. Joubert must be aware, calm and deliberate council is not to be found in large numbers, and he would ask them to depute to meet him a few of the leaders and wise men selected to represent the wishes of the people. He hoped that Mr. Joubert would explain the very serious state of affairs here, and how still more serious things must happen if his countrymen stand aside.

12. Mr. Joubert, in reply, explained that he had faithfully reported what he had heard, because he did not feel at liberty to take upon himself the responsibility of advising the people to adopt any definite course. He felt, he was bound to say, that it was the unanimous desire of the Transvaal public to regain their independence, and that when they began to sum up their grievances, they found not a few facts that were as thorns and pricks in their hearts.

13. His Excellency said he would be glad to do everything in his power to remove the sting from their wounds, and to avert, if possible, what seemed to him a great misfortune hanging over the people in the determination to oppose the law or to "trek." He warned them, as regarded trekking, that he had heard this course was pressed upon them by persons desirous to obtain their farms and who for interested motives framed their desire to leave the country.

14. Mr. Joubert demurred to this, saying that he was well acquainted with those who are at the present moment ready to "trek," that it was these persons themselves who pressed this course upon the people, stating that they did so in order to escape from bondage and oppression. Mr. Joubert added he would be glad to have what had now been said in writing to convey to his people.

15. His Excellency replied that he would gladly give it to him in writing, but that it was disappointing to him that there should be nothing now more definite in reply to him as regards practical measures for the good of the people than there had been before. He hoped that if they met again it would be to discuss more useful matters. If they did not, he was sure the Transvaal people would find in Colonel Lanyon an honourable gentleman who would always be ready to listen to the representation of their real interest.

And if Colonel Lanyon could find any assistance from those on the Utrecht border against the Zulus, he would, with his well-known ability and energy, avail himself of it.

16. Mr. Joubert again thanked his Excellency, and the interview terminated.

(Signed) W. M. Littleton,
Private Secretary.

February 4, 1879. G. W. Stegmann, Jun.

Sir, Standerton, Transvaal, January 30, 1879.

I have the honour to inform your Excellency that I reached this place three days ago, and propose to remain here a short time.

2. One of the objects I had in view in coming here was to induce the Boers to volunteer for such service on the Zulu border as seems to me to be necessary to show the Zulus that at least our frontier is guarded, and that their proceedings are watched by Transvaal men.

3. I find, however, that there is very little probability of my object being attained. The excitement produced by the late meeting near Pretoria to receive Messrs. Kruger and Joubert's report of their mission to Europe, already very great in these parts, has been increased to an apparently dangerous degree by the use of which agitators have made of the accidental reverse that our forces have lately met with in Zululand. It is represented to the ignorant and unthinking mass, that now that Her Majesty's troops are beaten, and your Excellency's hands full, is the time for the Boers to take up arms and fight for their independence.

4. It is scarcely credible that such representations should produce any effect upon the descendants of Europeans with the prejudice regarding the blacks which they cherish, but the ignorance of a very large proportion of the white population of this country is so great, that it has been possible to create a state of feeling that bids fair, in the opinion of those best capable of judging, to produce serious consequences.

5. It is said that Mr. Piet Joubert's mission to your Excellency is of the nature of an ultimatum, and that no delay on the part of the Boers in taking active measures, at a moment so favourable to them, will follow a refusal of their demands by your Excellency.

6. It is difficult to believe that they will venture to have recourse to violence, but when the intention to do so is generally believed in and declared, it would be imprudent to disregard it under the existing, and in their view, tempting circumstances.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. Shepstone,
Administrator.

From Secretary to Government, Pretoria, to His Excellency Sir T. Shepstone, K.C.M.G.

His Excellency,

Colonel Weatherley has just called and produced to me a letter he has received from Colonel Rowlands, who requests him to march with as many men as he possibly can, to join him at Makatees Kop, which is in direction of Luneberg. He further expresses his wish that Colonel Weatherley's corps should be raised to a maximum strength of 200 instead of 150 men.

Mr. Sanctuary, who I am told was Colonel Warren's Adjutant during the late hostilities in Griqualand West, is now here, and has been appointed by Colonel Weatherley his Adjutant, and the latter proposes to send him to Kimberley to recruit another 100 men for the Weatherley Horse, as he is thoroughly acquainted with the recruiting service at the Fields, and would be likely to get many of the men who served under Colonels Warren and Lanyon.

Viewing the serious aspect of affairs in Zululand, I recommend that Mr. Sanctuary be at once authorised to go to Kimberley to procure the men, and that I be directed by return of post to request the Griqualand Government to permit him to recruit. It will also be necessary that the men be thoroughly equipped at Kimberley, as there are no means of doing so at Pretoria.

I think it might be considered whether Mr. Sanctuary should not be authorised to to procure 200 instead of 100 additional men at Kimberley.

Colonel Weatherley marches with 70 men to-morrow, to join Colonel Rowlands near Luneberg, and will go viâ Wakkerstroom.

Submitted for his Excelleny's instructions by return post if possible.

(Signed) M. OSBORN.

January 29, 1879.

To HIS EXCELLENCY SIR BARTLE FRERE,

I TRANSMIT copy of this Memorandum for your Excellency's consideration. I have only just received it by the mail, and shall take upon myself to authorise the increase of force proposed by the up mail to Pretoria which passes to-day.

I trust my doing so will meet with your Excellency's approval. A telegram from your Excellency to Kimberley would be several days in advance of any possible communication from Pretoria.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. SHEPSTONE.

Standerton, January 30, 1879.

No. 12.

GOVERNOR JANISCH, C.M.G., to the RIGHT HON. SIR MICHAEL HICKS BEACH, BART. (Received March 15, 1879.)

SIR, St. Helena, February 14, 1879.

BY the last mail from the Cape we received the distressing news that the Zulus in overwhelming numbers had succeeded in totally destroying six companies of the 24th Regiment, gaining thereby possession of the camp and of a very large amount of supplies and military stores.

2. The information was conveyed only in newspaper reports and private letters, but there was no room left for doubt as to the main part of the account, which created all the more painful sensation here, because so many of the slain had recently served in this Island, and were remembered with warm personal friendship.

3. We were also informed that the mail steamer "Dunrobin Castle" which had been appointed to call here on the 3rd instant, had been hurried on instead direct to St. Vincent to telegraph for additional troops, and that in the meanwhile every exertion was being made at the Cape and Natal to obtain immediate reinforcements.

4. The aid which could be sent from this garrison was very small, but it would arrive in Natal some weeks before proper reinforcements could reach them from England, and at such a crisis, any addition to the strength, however small, was certain to be of some value.

5. It also very opportunely happened that Her Majesty's ship "Shah," under command of Captain Bradshaw, had arrived at this port on the 4th instant, and would be able not only to provide prompt conveyance for the troops from this to Natal, but could also add a considerable number from her own crew, so that in this manner about 650 men, all of them in fine condition, could be landed in Natal in a few days.

6. On deliberating with Colonel Philips and Captain Bradshaw, I found that they were earnestly agreed as to the advisability of the measure, and I therefore considered that I should only be anticipating the wishes of Her Majesty's Government in forwarding the enclosed request to Captain Bradshaw to proceed as quickly as possible to Natal, with every available man which could be sent from this garrison, to which Captain Bradshaw readily assented, and 166 men were embarked for Natal on the 12th instant.

Royal Artillery—		
Officers - - -	3	
Men - - -	52	
		55
88th "C. Rangers"—		
Officers - - -	2	
Men - - -	109	
Total -		166

7. In the consultation above referred to, we did not omit to consider the risk which might be incurred by the temporary removal from this Island of nearly the entire garrison, but guided by our latest intelligence, there did not seem to be any possibility that danger could arise in the brief period which must elapse before orders could be given to replace the garrison from any one of the transports conveying troops to Natal.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HUDN. R. JANISCH.

The Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Bart., M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

The Governor to Captain Bradshaw.

Sir, St. Helena, February 6, 1879.

The intelligence brought by the steamer "Asiatic" of the sad disaster which has happened to a large portion of the troops in Zululand, and of the total destruction of six companies of the 24th Regiment, gives reason for believing that any reinforcement which could be promptly despatched to Natal would be of great value.

2. It appears from the Cape papers that the necessity for immediate assistance was so great that the mail steamer "Dunrobin Castle" appointed to call here with the homeward mails on Monday last was despatched instead with orders to proceed as directly and rapidly as possible to St. Vincent to telegraph to England for aid. It is also stated in the papers that application had been made, or would be made, to Mauritius and St. Helena for any troops which could possibly be sent forthwith to the seat of war.

3. Considering the serious urgency of the crisis and the length of time which must elapse before the required assistance could reach Natal from England, it seems to me that advantage should be taken of the opportunity of sending immediately by Her Majesty's ship "Shah," under your command, 150 men from this garrison, especially as I learn from you that you would be able to land in addition about 500 men, making a total reinforcement of about 650 men in fine order.

4. Being assured in our consultation to-day that both yourself and Colonel Philips agree with me as to the necessity of the case, it is now my duty to request that you would be good enough to receive on board of the "Shah" the whole of the men which can be sent from this garrison (about 150 in number) in order to proceed with them to Natal as quickly as possible.

I have, &c.

To Captain Bradshaw, R.N.,
Commanding H.M.S. "Shah,"
St. Helena.

(Signed) Hudn. R. Janisch,
Governor.

Captain Bradshaw to the Governor.

Sir, "Shah," at Saint Helena, February 7, 1879.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, urgently requesting me to convey the troops of this garrison to the Cape of Good Hope as a reinforcement under the present crisis at Natal.

2. I fully concur with your Excellency and Colonel Philips as to the necessity of this step, feeling that assistance, however small but quickly rendered, may be of the greatest value.

3. I will immediately communicate with the Commissariat officer in charge, who is also Naval Agent, as I require about 500 tons of coal, and will let you know at the earliest date the day on which I shall be ready to start.

4. I can take on this emergency the 150 men you propose to send. They will not, of course, have quite the same comfort as in a regular troop ship, but I will make them as comfortable as possible in the circumstances.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Governor,
&c. &c. &c.,
St. Helena.

(Signed) R. Bradshaw,
Captain.

The Governor to Colonel Philips.

Sir, St. Helena, February 7, 1879.

Having agreed in our consultation yesterday that 150 men of the garrison should, if possible, be despatched to Natal without delay, I now enclose for your information the copy of my letter to Captain Bradshaw on the subject and of his reply,

stating that he will embark that number of troops for Natal as soon as he has completed the coaling of the vessel.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HUDN. R. JANISCH.

The Hon. the Colonel Commanding,
&c. &c. &c.,
St. Helena.

Colonel PHILIPS to the GOVERNOR.

Garrison Office, St. Helena,
February 10, 1879.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 7th instant, informing me that Captain Bradshaw, R.N., will be prepared to receive about 150 men of the garrison on board H.M. ship "Shah" for passage to Natal, as soon as that ship shall have completed her coaling.

2. In reply I beg to acquaint you that all arrangements shall be carried out, so as to embark these reinforcements without causing any delay to the departure of H.M.S. "Shah" at the time that may be fixed upon by Capt. Bradshaw, R.N.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. PHILIPS, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Commanding Troops, St. Helena.

His Excellency the Governor,
&c. &c.

No. 13.

WAR OFFICE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

War Office, March 17, 1879.

SIR,

I AM directed by Secretary Colonel Stanley to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the enclosed printed copies of Despatches which have been received from Lieutenant-General Lord Chelmsford reporting on the military operations in South Africa.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RALPH THOMPSON.

Enclosure 1. in No. 13.

From Lieutenant-General Lord CHELMSFORD, K.C.B., Commanding in South Africa, to RIGHT HON. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

Durban, Natal, February 9, 1879.

SIR,

I CONSIDER it my duty to lay before you my opinion that it is very desirable, in view of future contingencies, that an officer of the rank of Major-General should be sent out to South Africa without delay.

In June last I mentioned privately to his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief that the strain of prolonged anxiety and exertion, physical and mental, was even then telling on me. What I felt then, I feel still more now.

His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere concurs in this representation, and pointed out to me that the officer selected should be fitted to succeed him in his position of High Commissioner.

In making this representation, I need not assure you that it will be my earnest desire to carry on my duties for Her Majesty's service up to the fullest extent of my powers.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHELMSFORD,
Lieutenant-General.

Enclosure 2. in No. 13.

From the LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING IN SOUTH AFRICA to the Right Honourable the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

SIR, Durban, Natal, February 8, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the proceedings of the court of inquiry held to take evidence regarding the disastrous affair of Isandula.

The court has very properly abstained from giving an opinion, and I myself refrain also from making any observation or from drawing any conclusions from the evidence therein recorded.

I regret very much that more evidence has not been taken, and I have given instructions that all those who escaped, and who are able to throw any light whatever upon the occurrences of the day, should be at once called upon for a statement of what they saw.

I deem it better, however, not to delay the transmission of the proceedings, which will no doubt be awaited with anxiety.

I have directed my military secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Crealock, to append a statement of the facts which came under his cognizance on the day in question, which may possibly serve to throw some additional light on what, I fear, will still be considered very obscure.

It will, I fear, be impossible to furnish an absolutely correct list of all those who perished on the 22nd January, as every record connected with the several corps belonging to No. 3 column has been lost.

Colonel Glyn is doing his best to furnish what is required.

Since writing the above the printed list of killed and wounded has reached me, several copies of which I beg to enclose.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHELMSFORD,
Lieutenant-General.

Adjutant-General, Camp, Helpmakaar, Natal.
January 29, 1879.

HEREWITH proceedings of court of inquiry, assembled by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant-General Commanding. The court has examined and recorded the statements of the chief witnesses.

The copy of proceedings forwarded was made by a confidential clerk of the Royal Engineers.

The court has refrained from giving an opinion, as instructions on this point were not given to it.

(Signed) F. C. HASSARD, C.B.,
Colonel Royal Engineers, President.

PROCEEDINGS of a COURT of INQUIRY, assembled at HELPMAKAAR, NATAL, on the 27th January 1879, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Troops in South Africa, dated 24th January 1879.

President—Colonel F. C. Hassard, C.B., Royal Engineers.
Members—Lieutenant-Colonel Law, Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant-Colonel Harness, Royal Artillery.

The court, having assembled pursuant to order, proceeded to take the following evidence:—

1*st Witness*—Major Clery states: I am senior staff officer to the 3rd column, commanded by Colonel Glyn, C.B., operating against the Zulus. The General Commanding accompanied this column from the time it crossed the border into Zululand.

On the 20th January 1879 at the camp, Isandula, Zululand, the Lieutenant-General Commanding gave orders to Commandant Lonsdale and Major Dartnell to go out the following morning in a certain direction from the camp with their men, *i.e.*, the Native Contingent, and the police and volunteers, part of the 3rd column. On the evening of

the following day (the 21st) a message arrived from Major Dartnell that the enemy was in considerable force in his neighbourhood, and that he and Commandant Lonsdale would bivouac out that night. About 1.30 a.m., on the 22nd, a messenger brought me a note from Major Dartnell to say that the enemy was in greater numbers than when he last reported, and that he did not think it prudent to attack them unless reinforced by two or three companies of the 24th Regiment. I took this note to Colonel Glyn, C.B., at once; he ordered me to take it on to the General. The General ordered the 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment, the Mounted Infantry, and four guns, to be under arms at once to march. This force marched out from camp as soon as there was light enough to see the road. The Natal Pioneers accompanied this column to clear the road. The General first ordered me to write to Colonel Durnford at Rorke's Drift, to bring his force to strengthen the camp, but almost immediately afterwards he told Colonel Crealock that he (Colonel Crealock) was to write to Colonel Durnford these instructions, and not I. Before leaving the camp I sent written instructions to Colonel Pulleine, 24th Regiment, to the following effect:—"You will be in command of the camp during "the absence of Colonel Glyn; draw in (I speak from memory) your camp, or your "line of defence"—I am not certain which—"while the force is out; also draw in the "line of your infantry outposts accordingly, but keep your cavalry vedettes still far "advanced." I told him to have a waggon ready loaded with ammunition ready to follow the force going out at a moment's notice, if required. I went to Colonel Pulleine's tent just before leaving camp to ascertain that he had got these instructions, and I again repeated them verbally to him. To the best of my memory, I mentioned in the written instructions to Colonel Pulleine that Colonel Durnford had been written to to bring up his force to strengthen the camp. I saw the column out of camp and accompanied it.

2nd Evidence.—Colonel Glyn, C.B., states: From the time the column under my command crossed the border I was in the habit of receiving instructions from the Lieutenant-General Commanding as to the movements of the column, and I accompanied him on most of the patrols and reconnaissancss carried out by him. I corroborate Major Clery's statement.

3rd Evidence.—Captain Alan Gardner, 14th Hussars, states: I accompanied the main body of the 3rd column as acting staff officer to officer commanding 3rd column when it left the camp at Isandula on the 22nd January 1879. I was sent back with an order from the General between 10 and 11 a.m. that day into camp, which order was addressed to Colonel Pulleine, and was that the camp of the force out was to be struck and sent on immediately, also rations and forage for about seven days. On arriving in camp I met Captain George Shepstone, who was also seeking Colonel Pulleine, having a message from Colonel Durnford that his men were falling back, and asking for reinforcements. We both went to Colonel Pulleine, to whom I delivered the order. Colonel Pulleine at first hesitated about carrying out the order, and eventually decided that the enemy being already on the hill on our left in large numbers, it was impossible to do so.

The men of the 24th Regiment were all fallen in, and the artillery also, and Colonel Pulleine sent two companies to support Colonel Durnford to the hill on the left, and formed up the remaining companies in line, the guns in action on the extreme left flank of the camp, facing the hill on our left. I remained with Colonel Pulleine by his order. Shortly after, I took the mounted men, by Colonel Pulleine's direction, about a quarter of a mile to the front of the camp, and left them there under the direction of Captain Bradstreet, with orders to hold the spruit. I went back to Colonel Pulleine, but soon after, observing the mounted men retiring, I went back to them, and, in reply to my question as to why they were retiring, was told they were ordered by Colonel Durnford to retire, as the position taken up was too extended. This same remark was made to me by Colonel Durnford himself immediately afterwards.

By this time the Zulus had surrounded the camp, the whole force engaged in hand-to-hand combat, the guns mobbed by Zulus, and there became a general massacre. From the time of the first infantry force leaving the camp to the end of the fight about one hour elapsed. I estimated the number of the enemy at about 12,000 men. I may mention that a few minutes after my arrival in camp I sent a message directed to the staff officer 3rd column, saying that our left was attacked by about 10,000 of the enemy; a message was also sent by Colonel Pulleine.

The Native Infantry Contingent fled as soon as the fighting began, and caused great confusion in our ranks. I sent messages to Rorke's Drift and Helpmakaar camp that the Zulus had sacked the camp, and telling them to fortify themselves.

4th Evidence.—Captain Essex, 75th Regiment, states: I hand in a written statement of what occurred; I have nothing to add to that statement. This statement is marked A.

5th Evidence.—Lieutenant Cochrane, 32nd Regiment, states: I am employed as transport officer with No. 2 column, then under Colonel Durnford, R.E., on the 22nd January 1879, the column marched on that morning from Rorke's Drift to Isandula in consequence of an order received from the Lieutenant-General. I do not know the particulars of the order received. I entered the Isandula camp with Colonel Durnford about 10 a.m., and remained with him as acting staff officer. On arrival he took over command from Colonel Pulleine, 24th Regiment. Colonel Pulleine gave over to Colonel Durnford a verbal state of the troops in camp at the time, and stated the orders he had received, viz., to defend the camp; these words were repeated two or three times in the conversation. Several messages were delivered, the last one to the effect that the Zulus were retiring in all directions—the bearer of this was not dressed in any uniform. On this message Colonel Durnford sent two troops mounted natives to the top of the hills to the left, and took with him two troops of rocket battery, with escort of one company Native Contingent, on to the front of the camp about four or five miles off. Before leaving, he asked Colonel Pulleine to give him two companies 24th Regiment. Colonel Pulleine said that with the orders he had received he could not do it, but agreed with Colonel Durnford to send him help if he got into difficulties. Colonel Durnford, with two troops, went on ahead and met the enemy some four or five miles off in great force, and, as they showed also on our left, we retired in good order to the drift, about a quarter of a mile in front of the camp, where the mounted men reinforced us, about two miles from the camp. On our retreat we came upon the remains of the rocket battery, which had been destroyed.

6th Evidence.—Lieutenant Smith-Dorrien, 95th Regiment, states: I am transport officer with No. 3 column. On the morning of the 22nd I was sent with a Despatch from the General to Colonel Durnford at Rorke's Drift; the Despatch was an order to join the camp at Isandula as soon as possible, as a large Zulu force was near it.

I have no particulars to mention besides.

7th Evidence.—Captain Nourse, Natal Native Contingent, states: I was commanding the escort to the rocket battery when Colonel Durnford advanced in front of the camp, on the 22nd, to meet the enemy. Colonel Durnford had gone on with two troops mounted natives. They went too fast, and left us some two miles in the rear. On hearing heavy firing on our left, and learning that the enemy were in that direction, we changed our direction to the left. Before nearly reaching the crest of the hills on the left of the camp, we were attacked on all sides. One rocket was sent off, and the enemy was on us; the first volley dispersed the mules and the natives, and we retired on to the camp as well as we could. Before we reached the camp it was destroyed.

8th Evidence.—Lieutenant Curling, R.A., states: I was left in camp with two guns when the remaining four guns of the battery went out with the main body of the column on 22nd January 1879. Major Stuart Smith joined and took command of the guns about 12 noon.

I hand in a written statement (marked B). I have nothing to add to that statement.

(Signed) F. C. Hassard,
Colonel, Royal Engineers, President.
F. T. A. Law,
Lieutenant-Colonel, R.A.
A. Harness,
Major R.A. and Lieutenant-Colonel.

A—*Captain Essex's Evidence.*

Sir, Rorke's Drift, January 24, 1879.

I have the honour to forward for the information of the Lieutenant-General Commanding an account of an action which took place near the Isandula Hills on the 22nd instant.

After the departure of the main body of the column nothing unusual occurred in camp until about 8 a.m., when a report arrived from a picquet stationed at a point about 1,500 yards distant, on a hill to the north of the camp, that a body of the enemy's troops could be seen approaching from the north-east. Lieutenant-Colonel Pulleine, 1st

Battalion 24th Regiment, commanding in camp, thereupon caused the whole of the troops available to assemble near the eastern side of the camp, facing towards the reported direction of the enemy's approach. He also dispatched a mounted man with a report to the column, presumed to be about 12 or 15 miles distant. Shortly after 9 a.m., a small body of the enemy showed itself just over the crest of the hills, in the direction they were expected, but retired a few minutes afterwards, and disappeared. Soon afterwards, information arrived from the picquet before alluded to that the enemy was in three columns, two of which were retiring, but were still in view; the third column had disappeared in a north-westerly direction.

At about 10 a.m. a party of about 250 mounted natives, followed by a rocket battery, arrived with Lieutenant-Colonel Durnford, R.E., who now assumed command of the camp.

The main body of this mounted force, divided into two portions, and the rocket battery were, about 10.30 a.m., sent out to ascertain the enemy's movements, and a company of 1st Battalion 24th Regiment, under command of Lieutenant Cavaye, was directed to take up a position as a picquet on the hill to the north of the camp at about 1,200 yards distant; the remainder of the troops were ordered to march to their private parades, when the men were to be down in readiness; at this time, about 11 a.m., the impression in camp was that the enemy had no intention of advancing during the day-time, but might possibly be expected to attack during the night. No idea had been formed regarding the probable strength of the enemy's force.

At about 12 o'clock, hearing firing on the hill where the company 1st Battalion 24th Regiment was stationed, I proceeded in that direction. On my way I passed a company of the 1st Battalion 24th Regiment under command of Captain Mostyn, who requested me, being mounted, to direct Lieutenant Cavaye to take special care not to endanger the right of his company, and to inform that officer that he himself was moving up to the left. I also noticed a body of Lieutenant-Colonel Durnford's Mounted Natives retiring down the hill, but did not see the enemy. On arriving at the far side of the crest of the hill, I found the company in charge of Lieutenant Cavaye, a section being detached about 500 yards to the left, in charge of Lieutenant Dyson. The whole were in extended order engaging the enemy, who was moving in similar formation towards our left, keeping at about 800 yards from our line.

Captain Mostyn moved his company into the space between the portions of that already on the hill, and his men then extended and entered into action. This line was then prolonged on our right along the crest of the hill by a body of native infantry. I observed that the enemy made little progress as regards his advance, but appeared to be moving at a rapid pace towards our left. The right extremity of the enemy's line was very thin, but increased in depth towards and beyond our right as far as I could see, a hill interfering with an extended view. About five minutes after the arrival of Captain Mostyn's company, I was informed by Lieutenant Melville, Adjutant 1st Battalion 24th Regiment, that a fresh body of the enemy was appearing in force in our rear, and he requested me to direct the left of the line formed, as above described, to fall slowly back, keeping up the fire. This I did; then proceeded towards the centre of the line. I found, however, that it had already retired. I therefore followed in the same direction, but being mounted had great difficulty in descending the hill, the ground being very rocky and precipitous. On arriving at the foot of the slope I found the two companies of 1st Battalion 24th Regiment drawn up at about 400 yards distant in extended order, and Captain Younghusband's company in a similar formation in echelon on the left. The enemy was descending the hill, having rushed forward as soon as our men disappeared below the crest, and beyond (?) the right of the line with which I was present had even arrived near the foot of the hill. The enemy's fire had hitherto been very wild and ineffective, now, however, a few casualties began to occur in our line. The companies 1st Battalion 24th Regiment first engaged were now becoming short of ammunition, and at the request of the officer in charge I went to procure a fresh supply, with the assistance of Quartermaster 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment and some men of the Royal Artillery. I had some boxes placed on a mule cart and sent it off to the companies engaged, and sent more by hand, employing any men without arms. I then went back to the line, telling the men that plenty of ammunition was coming. I found that the companies 1st Battalion 24th Regiment before alluded to had retired to within 300 yards of that portion of the camp occupied by the Native Contingent. On my way I noticed a number of native infantry retreating in haste towards the camp, their officer endeavouring to prevent them, but without effect. On looking round to that portion of the field to our right and rear I saw that the enemy was surrounding us. I rode up to Lieutenant-Colonel Durnford, who was near the right, and pointed this out to him. He requested me to take men to that part of the field and endeavour to hold the enemy in check; but

while he was speaking, those men of the Native Contingent who had remained in action rushed past us in the utmost disorder, thus laying open the right and rear of the companies of 1st Battalion 24th Regiment on the left, and the enemy dashing forward in the most rapid manner poured in at this part of the line. In a moment all was disorder, and few of the men of 1st Battalion 24th Regiment had time to fix bayonets before the enemy was among them using their assegais with fearful effect. I heard officers calling to their men to be steady; but the retreat became in a few seconds general, and in a direction towards the road to Rorke's Drift. Before, however, we gained the neck near the Isandula Hill, the enemy had arrived on that portion of the field also, and the large circle he had now formed closed in on us. The only space which appeared opened was down a deep gully running to the south of the road, into which we plunged in great confusion. The enemy followed us closely and kept up with us at first on both flanks, then on our right only, firing occasionally, but chiefly making use of the assegais. It was now about 1.30 p.m.; about this period two guns with which Major Smith and Lieutenant Curling, R.A., were returning with great difficulty, owing to the nature of the ground, and I understood were just a few seconds late. Further on the ground passed over on our retreat would at any other time be looked upon as impracticable for horsemen to descend, and many losses occurred, owing to horses falling and the enemy coming up with the riders; about half a mile from the neck the retreat had to be carried on in nearly single file, and in this manner the Buffalo River was gained at a point about five miles below Rorke's Drift. In crossing this river many men and horses were carried away by the stream and lost their lives; after crossing, the fire of the enemy was discontinued; pursuit, however, was still kept up, but with little effect, and apparently with the view of cutting us off from Rorke's Drift. The number of white men who crossed the river at this point was, as far as I could see, about 40. In addition to these, there were a great number of natives on foot and on horseback. White men of about 25 or 30 arrived at Helpmakaar between 5 and 6 p.m., when, with the assistance of other men joined there, a laager was formed with waggons round the stores. I estimate the strength of the enemy to have been about 15,000. Their losses must have been considerable towards the end of the engagement.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. Essex,
Captain, 75th Regiment,
Sub-Director of Transports.

B—From Lieutenant Curling to Officer Commanding No. 8.

Sir, Helpmakaar, January 26, 1879.

I have the honour to forward the following report of the circumstances attending the loss of two guns of N Brigade, 5th Battery Royal Artillery, at the action of Isandula on January 22. About 7.30 a.m. on that date a large body of Zulus being seen on the hills to the left front of the camp, we were ordered to turn out at once, and were formed up in front of the 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment camp, where we remained until 11 o'clock, when we returned to camp with orders to remain harnessed up and ready to turn out at a minute's notice. The Zulus did not come within range and we did not come into action. The infantry also remained in column of companies. Colonel Durnford arrived about 10 a.m. with Basutos and the rocket battery; he left about 11 o'clock with these troops in the direction of the hills where we had seen the enemy. About 12 o'clock we were turned out, as heavy firing was heard in the direction of Colonel Durnford's force. Major Smith arrived as we were turning out, and took command of the guns; we trotted up to a position about 400 yards beyond the left front of the Natal Contingent camp, and came into action at once on a large body of the enemy about 3,400 yards off. The 1st Battalion 24th Regiment soon came up and extended in skirmishing order on both flanks and in line with us.

In about a quarter of an hour Major Smith took away one gun to the right, as the enemy were appearing in large numbers in the direction of the drift, in the stream in front of the camp.

The enemy advanced slowly, without halting; when they were 400 yards off the 1st Battalion 24th Regiment advanced about 30 yards. We remained in the same position. Major Smith returned at this time with his gun, and came into action beside mine. The enemy advancing still, we began firing case, but almost immediately the infantry were ordered to retire. Before we could get away the enemy were by the guns, and I saw one gunner stabbed as he was mounting on to an axle-tree box. The limber gunners did not mount, but ran after the guns. We went straight through the camp

but found the enemy in possession. The gunners were all stabbed going through the camp, with the exception of one or two. One of the two sergeants was also killed at this time. When we got on to the road to Rorke's Drift it was completely blocked up by Zulus. I was with Major Smith at this time, he told me he had been wounded in the arm. We saw Lieutenant Coghill, the A.D.C., and asked him if we could not rally some men and make a stand, he said he did not think it could be done. We crossed the road with the crowd, principally consisting of natives, men left in camp, and civilians, and went down a steep ravine leading towards the river.

The Zulus were in the middle of the crowd, stabbing the men as they ran. When we had gone about 400 yards we came to a deep cut in which the guns stuck. There was, as far as I could see, only one gunner with them at this time, but they were covered with men of different corps clinging to them. The Zulus were in them almost at once, and the drivers pulled off their horses. I then left the guns. Shortly after this I again saw Lieutenant Coghill, who told me Colonel Pulleine had been killed.

Near the river I saw Lieutenant Melville, 1st Battalion 24th Regiment, with a colour, the staff being broken.

I also saw Lieutenant Smith-Dorrien assisting a wounded man. During the action cease firing was sounded twice.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. T. CURLING,
Lieutenant R.A.

From the LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING IN SOUTH AFRICA to the Right Honourable the SECRETARY OF STATE.

SIR, Durban, Natal, February 8, 1879.

IT is with much satisfaction that I have the honour to forward the report of the successful defence of Rorke's Drift post on January 22nd and 23rd.

The defeat of the Zulus at this post, and the very heavy loss suffered by them, has to a great extent neutralized the effects of the disaster at Isandula, and it no doubt saved Natal from a serious invasion.

The cool determined courage displayed by the gallant garrison is beyond all praise, and will, I feel sure, receive ample recognition.

As at the present moment the lesson taught by this defence is most valuable, I have thought it advisable to publish, for general information, the report in question, which I trust will meet with your approval.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHELMSFORD,
Lieutenant-General.

From reports received since the date of Lieutenant Chard's letter, it appears that the Zulu loss was greater than he knew of at that time.

SIR, Rorke's Drift, January 25, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 22nd instant I was left in command at Rorke's Drift by Major Spalding, who went to Helpmakaar to hurry in the company 24th Regiment ordered to protect the ponts.

About 3.15 p.m. on that day I was at the ponts, when two men came riding from Zululand at a gallop, and shouted to be taken across the river.

I was informed by one of them, Lieutenant Adenhdorff of Lonsdale's regiment (who remained to assist in the defence) of the disaster at Isandula camp, and that the Zulus were advancing on Rorke's Drift. The other, a carabineer, rode off to take the news to Helpmakaar.

Almost immediately I received a message from Lieutenant Bromhead, commanding the company 24th Regiment at the camp near the commissariat stores, asking me to come up at once.

I gave the order to inspan, strike tents, put all stores, &c. into the waggon, and at once rode up to the commissariat store and found that a note had been received from the 3rd column to state that the enemy were advancing in force against our post, which we were to strengthen and hold at all costs.

Lieutenant Bromhead was most actively engaged in loopholing and barricading the store building and hospital, and connecting the defence of the two buildings by walls of mealie bags and two waggons that were on the ground.

I held a hurried consultation with him and with Mr. Dalton, of the commissariat (who was actively superintending the work of defence, and whom I cannot sufficiently thank for his most valuable services) entirely approving of the arrangements made. I went

round the position, and then went down to the ponts and brought up the guard of 1 sergeant and 6 men, waggon, &c. I desire here to mention the offer of the punt-man, Daniels, and Sergeant Milne, 3rd Buffs, to move the punts in the middle of the stream and defend them from their decks with a few men. We arrived at the post about 3.30 p.m. Shortly after an officer of Durnford's Horse arrived and asked for orders. I requested him to send a detachment to observe the drifts and punts and throw out outposts in the direction of the enemy and check his advance as much as possible, falling back upon the post when forced to retire and assist in its defence.

I requested Lieutenant Bromhead to post his men, and, having seen his and every man at his post, the work once more went on.

About 4.20 p.m. the sound of firing was heard behind the hill to our south. The officer of Durnford's returned, reporting the enemy close upon us, and that his men would not obey his orders, but were going off to Helpmakaar, and I saw them, apparently about 100 in number, going off in that direction.

About the same time Captain Stephenson's detachment of Natal Native Contingent left us, as did that officer himself.

I saw that our line of defence was too extended for the small number of men now left us, and at once commenced a retrenchment of biscuit boxes.

We had not completed a wall two boxes high when, about 4.30 p.m., 500 or 600 of the enemy came in sight around the hill to our south, and advanced at a run against the south wall. They were met by a well-sustained fire, but, notwithstanding their heavy loss, continued the advance to within 50 yards of the wall, when they were met with such a heavy fire from the wall and cross-fire from the store that they were checked, but, taking advantage of the cover afforded by the cookhouse, ovens, &c., kept up a heavy fire. The greater number, however, without stopping, moved to the left, around the hospital, and made a rush at our N.W. wall of mealie bags, but after a short but desperate struggle were driven back with heavy loss into the bush around the work.

The main body of the enemy were close behind, and had lined the ledge of rock and caves overlooking us about 400 yards to our south, from where they kept up a constant fire, and, advancing somewhat more to their left than the first attack, occupied the garden, hollow road, and bush in great force.

Taking advantage of the bush, which we had not time to cut down, the enemy were able to advance under cover close to our wall, and in this part soon held one side of the wall, while we held the other. A series of desperate assaults were made, extending from the hospital, along the wall, as far as the bush reached; but each was most spendidly met and repulsed by our men with the bayonet, Corporal Schiess, N.N.C., greatly distinguishing himself by his conspicuous gallantry.

The fire from the rocks behind us, though badly directed, took us completely in reverse, and was so heavy that we suffered very severely, and about 6 p.m. were forced to retire behind the retrenchment of biscuit boxes.

All this time the enemy had been attempting to force the hospital, and shortly after set fire to its roof.

The garrison of the hospital defended it room by room, bringing out all the sick who could be moved before they retired. Privates Williams, Hook, R. Jones, and W. Jones, 24th Regiment, being the last men to leave, holding the doorway with the bayonet, their own ammunition being expended. From the want of interior communication and the burning of the house it was impossible to save all. With most heartfelt sorrow I regret we could not save these poor fellows from their terrible fate.

Seeing the hospital burning and the desperate attempts of the enemy to fire the roof of the stores, we converted two mealie bag heaps into a sort of redoubt, which gave a second line of fire all round; Assistant Commissary Dunne working hard at this, though much exposed, and rendering valuable assistance.

As darkness came on we were completely surrounded, and, after several attempts had been gallantly repulsed, were eventually forced to retire to the middle, and then inner, wall of the kraal on our east. The position we then had we retained throughout.

A desultory fire was kept up all night, and several assaults were attempted and repulsed; the vigour of the attack continuing until after midnight, and men firing with the greatest coolness did not waste a single shot; the light afforded by the burning hospital being of great help to us.

About 4 a.m., 23rd instant, the firing ceased, and at daybreak the enemy were out of sight over the hill to the south-west.

We patrolled the grounds, collecting the arms of the dead Zulus, and strengthened our defences as much as possible.

We were removing the thatch from the roof of the stores, when about 7 a.m. a large body of the enemy appeared on the hills to the south-west.

I sent a friendly Kafir, who had come in shortly before, with a note to the officer commanding at Helpmakaar, asking for help.

About 8 a.m. the third column appeared in sight, the enemy, who had been gradually advancing, falling back as they approached.

I consider the enemy who attacked us to have numbered about 3,000 (three thousand).

We killed about 350 (three hundred and fifty).

Of the steadiness and gallant behaviour of the whole garrison I cannot speak too highly.

I wish especially to bring to your notice the conduct of—

Lieutenant Bromhead, 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment, and the splendid behaviour of his company, B 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment.

Surgeon Reynolds, A.M.D., in his constant attention to the wounded, under fire where they fell.

Acting Commissariat Officer Dalton, to whose energy much of our defences were due, and who was severely wounded while gallantly assisting in the defence.

Assistant Commissary Dunne.

Acting Storekeeper Byrne (killed).

Colour-Sergeant Bourne, 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment.

Sergeant Williams, 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment (wounded dangerously).

Sergeant Windridge, 2nd Battalion, 24th Regiment.

Corporal Schiess, 2nd Battalion 3rd Natal Native Contingent (wounded).

1395, Private Williams, 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment.

593, Private Jones, 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment.

Private McMahon, Army Hospital Corps.

716, Private R. Jones, 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment.

Private H. Hook.

Private Roy, 1st Battalion 24th Regiment.

The following return shows the number present at Rorke's Drift, January 22nd, 1879:—

Staff: 1 non-commissioned officer and men; total 1.

Royal Artillery: 1 non-commissioned officer and men, 3 sick non-commissioned and men; total 4.

Royal Engineers: 1 officer, 1 non-commissioned officer and men; total 2.

3rd Buffs: 1 non-commissioned officer and men; total 1.

1st Battalion 24th Regiment: 6 non-commissioned officers and men, 5 sick non-commissioned officers and men: total 11.

2nd Battalion 24th Regiment: B company, 17 casuals sick, 1 officer, 81 non-commissioned officers and men, 17 sick non-commissioned officers and men; total 99.

90th Light Infantry; non-commissioned officer and man sick.

Commissariat and Transport Department: 3 officers, 1 non-commissioned officer and men; total 4.

Army Medical Department: 1 officer, 3 non-commissioned officers and men; total 4.

Chaplains: 1 officer; total 1.

Natal Mounted Police: 3 sick non-commissioned officers and men; total 3.

Natal Native Contingent: 1 officer, 6 sick non-commissioned officers and men; total 7.

Ferryman, 1 non-commissioned officer and men; total 1.

Total—8 officers, 96 non-commissioned officers and men, 35 non-comissioned officers and men sick; total 139.

The following is a list of the killed:—

Sergeant Maxfield, 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment.

Private Scanlan.

Private Hayden.

Private Adams.

Private Cole.

Private Fagan.

Private Chick.

1398, Private Williams, 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment.

Private Nicolls, 1st Battalion 24th Regiment.

Private Horrigan, 1st Battalion 24th Regiment.

Jenkins, 1st Battalion 24th Regiment.

M. Byrne, Commissariat Department.

Trooper Hunter, Natal Mounted Police.
Trooper Anderson, Natal Native Contingent.
1 private (native), Natal Native Contingent.
Total 15.

12 wounded,* of whom two have since died, viz.:—
Sergeant Williams, 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment,
Private Beckett, 1st Battalion 24th Regiment,
making a total killed of 17.

Herewith is appended a plan of the buildings showing our lines of defence. The points of the compass referred to in this report are, as shown in sketch, approximately magnetic.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN R. M. CHARD.
Lieutenant R.E.

To Colonel Glyn, C.B.,
Commanding 3rd Column.

Copy of Major Spalding, D.A.A.G.'s Report.

1. At 2 p.m. on the 22nd instant I left Rorke's Drift for Helpmakaar, leaving a second horse at Varmaaks. My intention was to bring up Captain Rainforth's company, 1st Battalion 24th Regiment, to protect the ponts. Lieutenant Chard, R.E., on returning from the camp, Isandula, had observed Zulus on the neighbouring heights. I thought they might make a dash for the ponts during the night.

2. Between Varmaaks and Helpmakaar, where I arrived 3.45 p.m., I met two companies 1st Battalion 24th Regiment under Major Upcher; on returning from Helpmakaar, I met Major Upcher, who informed me of the disaster at Isandula.

3. We advanced as far as Varmaaks with the troops. I then pushed on to the foot of the Berg, accompanied by Mr. Dickson, of the Buffalo Border Guard. The road was covered with fugitives, chiefly Basutos and people in civilians' clothes, but there were one or two mounted infantry. Several of these I ordered to accompany me, but all, except two, slipped away when my back was turned.

My object was to ascertain whether the post at Rorke's Drift still held out. In this case I should have sent word to Major Upcher to advance and endeavour to throw myself into it.

4. But every single white fugitive asserted that the mission house was captured; and at about three miles from the same I came across a body of Zulus in extended order across the road. They were 50 yards off; a deep (ravine) donga was behind them, capable of concealing a large force. They threw out flankers as if to surround the party.

Mr. Dickson agreed with me that they were Zulu, an opinion soon borne out by the "horns" which they threw out. So we trotted back to the troops some two miles in rear.

5. On reaching the summit of a hill from which the mission house is visible it was observed to be in flames; this confirmed the statement of the fugitives, that the post had been captured. This being the case it was determined to save, if possible, Helpmakaar and its depôt of stores.

6. It was growing dusk; the oxen had already had a long trek; the hill had to be reascended, and the heights were said to be lined with Zulus. I examined them with my glass, but could not observe the enemy. There may have been a few detached parties, however, as these were observed by competent witnesses. No attack was made by them, and the column reached Helpmakaar by 9 p.m., when waggon laager was formed around the commissariat stores. Colonel Hassard, R.E., met us half-way up the Berg, and took over command from me.

7. The following morning a dense fog prevailed. About 9 a.m. a note arrived from Lieutenant Chard, R.E., stating that Rorke's Drift still held out, and begging for assistance. It was considered imprudent to risk the safety of Helpmakaar by denuding it of its garrison, and probable that Rorke's Drift had already been relieved by the column under the General. It was determined to push down to the drift some mounted men to gather intelligence. I was in command. A short distance from Helpmakaar Mr. Fynn was met, who communicated the fact that the General's column had relieved Rorke's

* List already forwarded by medical officers.

Drift. At the top of the Berg I met Lieutenant-Colonel Russell, who confirmed the news. At about noon I reached Rorke's Drift and reported myself to the General.

(Signed) H. S. SPALDING,
Major, D.A.A.G.

From the LIEUTENANT GENERAL COMMANDING IN SOUTH AFRICA to the RIGHT HON. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

SIR, Durban, Natal, February 8, 1879.

SINCE the date of my last Despatch the situation of military affairs has not changed.

Colonel Pearson, commanding No. 1 column, writes in good spirits from Ekowe, which is now a strongly entrenched position, with supplies until the end of the month. Zulus hover round him, but up to the date of last communication from him (the 4th) no attack has been made on him.

The arrival of the three companies 88th Regiment, about 350 men, will enable me to move to the Lower Tugela (Forts Pearson and Tenedos) the two companies at present between Durban and that point; two companies of the Buffs and five of the 99th will be then assembled there, and will be held in readiness to move in any direction at the shortest notice, as soon as the necessary class of transport can be collected.

2. Durban, Stanger, Pietermaritzburg, and Greytown are now being placed (or are already so) in a position for defence, with garrisons which should prevent panic among those living around.

3. At Rorke's Drift and Helpmakaar the position is quite unchanged, and the frontier has been quite quiet, and the road running from Greytown has been quite open.

Colonel Glyn, C.B., reports that the bodies of Lieutenants Melville and Coghill, 24th Regiment, had been found five miles down the river, 300 yards from the banks; they lay close to each other, and a number of dead Zulus around them showed how they had stood their ground.

4. Uneasiness has been felt in the Colony at the prospect of a raid, but the latest information tends to an impression that our forces at Ekowe and Rorke's Drift are to be attacked first.

5. Colonel Evelyn Wood, commanding No. 4 column, has forwarded me two reports, copies of which I have the honour to forward. He also expects to be attacked.

I beg to call your attention to the manner in which Lieutenant-Colonel Redvers Buller carried out Colonel Wood's instructions regarding the destruction of the Bâgalusini Kraal. The energy and intrepidity shown by this officer, and those under his command, deserves, in my opinion, warm commendation, and I have so expressed myself to Colonel Wood.

6. I regret to say that nearly half the volunteers serving under Lieutenant-Colonel Buller are now leaving him. They have done good service, but the loss of the services of mounted men such as these is much to be deplored at this moment. Mounted men are found to be an absolute necessity in this country, and I trust the efforts of his Excellency the High Commissioner to obtain them from the Free State and Cape Colony may be successful.

7. The Medical Department has lost the services of two valuable officers, Surgeon-Major Alcock, who has been invalided, and Surgeon-Major Shepherd, whose name, I regret to say, is among the list of killed on the 22nd January.

8. I have already brought to your notice the wants of the Royal Artillery: the casualty list shows the severe loss this arm has experienced.

9. I should be very glad if a field telegraph could be sent out. In a country of vast distances, with so few facilities for transmission of news, it would be of great value, and in the future will supplement the main lines of telegraph according to the importance of the post.

An application of the electric light would be of the greatest use to fortified posts and night encampments.

10. Lastly, I have the satisfaction of saying the health of the troops is generally good, and reports of the wounded are favourable.

11. I continue to receive the greatest possible assistance from Rear-Admiral Sullivan, C.B., C.M.G., and all those under his command.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHELMSFORD,
Lieutenant-General.

P.S.—I have endeavoured in my communication not to lessen the gravity of the situation in Natal and the Transvaal and their frontiers, but at a time when it is my sad duty to forward details of our losses, I would venture to add that I have received from many native and other sources information that the Zulus have been much disheartened by the severe losses they have experienced. Mr. Lloyd, Political Assistant to Colonel Wood, writes on February 1, "They are said to be much disheartened with their losses "in their attack on the Rorke's Drift Column (No. 3); the Undi Regiment, more "especially the Tulwana division of it, suffered very heavily."

No. 4 Column.

Enclosures from Colonel Wood.

Deputy Adjutant General, Camp, Zungeni Nek, January 23, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel Buller with Mr. Piet Uys reconnoitered the Tumguin Range on the 20th, but were unable to reach the eastern end, being opposed by about 1,000 Zulus.

That day No. 4 column reached the Unwolosi, and Tinta, uncle of Seketwayo, came to me out of a cave to which I had gone, about six miles east of Unwolosi River.

In the evening I sent back Tinta's people with a convoy of waggons, about 70, escorted by one company 90th Light Infantry.

Later, hearing some Zulus had crossed the Unwolosi, I reinforced the escort.

On the 21st we built a stone laager fort, left all superfluous stores, over one week's supply, and crossing the river pitched on the left bank, and at midnight, 21st–22nd, leaving one company 13th Light Infantry, and the company 90th, which had just arrived from Blood River, marching 34 miles in 25 hours, at Fort Tinta, we started on patrol.

Colonel Buller, with the Dutchmen and two guns, marched up the right bank of the Unwolosi, while the 90th and 1st Battalion Wood's Irregulars, marched direct for the range of the Zungeni, so as to strike it about three miles from the Unwolosi. Though until 3 a.m. it was very dark, and we passed over a difficult country guided by some Dutchmen, the 90th arrived on the summit about 6 a.m., just as Colonel Buller ascended by the Yag Pad line.

After resting for two hours we moved on towards a few hundred Zulus who were on the south-eastern summit of the range. These retired hastily, leaving about 250 head of cattle and 400 sheep and goats, which were brought into camp, which had been formed by Colonel Gilbert, who marched at 3 a.m. on the 22nd from the Unwolosi River.

From the eastern extremity of the range we saw under the Iuhlobana mountains, near Mabambas' Kraal, about 4,000 Zulus. They formed a circle, a triangle, and a square with a partition thus, [|] : They were moving later, so far as could be seen in the dusk, up the Iuhlobana mountains.

The patrol reached camp at 7 p.m., having been under arms, the infantry carrying 100 rounds, 19 hours. One gun limber was broken in being let down by ropes over a very steep hill, but we hope to repair it to-day.

(Signed) Evelyn Wood,
Colonel.

P.S.—Our movements would not be possible without the aid of Mr. Piet Uys and his men, whose local knowledge is invaluable.

I propose to move on to-morrow, weather permitting, towards the Bagalusina Kraal, about 18 miles distant.

Note.—The Iuhlobana mountain is part of the Ityenteka range.

Deputy Adjutant General,

Having yesterday seen the ground over which the reconnoitering party, under Colonel Buller, C.B., skirmished on the 20th, against a large body of Zulus, I deem it my duty to bring to the notice of his Excellency the Lieutenant-General Commanding that in my opinion, the presence of mind, tactical skill, and determination, which led Colonel Buller to advance at full speed, seize and hold a stony hill, accounts for the successful withdrawal of the party, with the insignificant damage it sustained.

(Signed) Evelyn Wood,
Colonel.

DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL,

REPORT of a reconnoissance under Lieutenant-Colonel R. Buller, C.B., commanding Frontier Light Horse, is forwarded herewith for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-General Commanding.

January 22, 1879. (Signed) EVELYN WOOD,
Camp. Fort. Colonel Commanding No. 4 Column.

Camp White, Umfelosi River,
SIR, January 21, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to report that at 4 a.m. yesterday, Mr. Piet Uys kindly sent eight of his Dutch burghers to reconnoitre the top of Zingan Mountain.

At 9 a.m., in accordance with instructions, I started on patrol with the force detailed in the margin.* Crossing the Umfelosi River by an indifferent drift, about two miles above Mount Inseki, I moved towards Mabomba's Kraal, round the south-east spur of Zingan. About seven miles from the river Mr. Uys' men, who were reconnoitering the left, found about 50 armed Zulus in a kraal of Seketwayo, under the side of Zingan; leaving the kraal the Kafirs at once took to the rocks.

An engagement ensued, during which I reinforced the burghers with 20 dismounted men under Captain Brunker.

Twelve Kafirs were, I know, killed, and I think a few more. One man, F. L. H., was wounded with an assegai thrown by a wounded Kafir, and another had a narrow escape. We found four guns and a good many assegais, all of which I had broken, but I did not search the ground thoroughly as I did not think the risk of getting men stabbed by wounded Kafirs worth the result.

About this time two of Mr. Uys' men came to us and reported a commando of Kafirs on the top of Zingan. Ascending the mountain by a difficult stony cattle track, we found the report was quite true, as the rocky ridges were lined with Kafirs.

I endeavoured to cross the upper plateau in order to get a view of Mabomba's kraal from above, but the hill was too strongly held for us to force it. With the view of ascertaining the full strength of the enemy, who were coming down to attack us in three columns, I seized a small stony koppie and commenced an engagement with the centre column. Our fire soon drove them to cover with a loss of about eight dead (seen, a good many more reported), but meanwhile we were completely outflanked on our right by some 300 Kafirs, who crept round among the stones and kraantzes of the ridge, and our left by some 400 men, boldly moved in tolerable order across the open ground about a mile off.

I accordingly decided to withdraw. In doing so one man Frontier Light Horse was wounded, and two men hit by spent balls, and the horse of Mr. Raymond, a bugler, was hit. The Kafirs pursued us to the Umfelosi River in force, and about 100 crossed the drifts; but having then secured my retreat I turned on the flats and drove them back. As far as I could see they all returned to the top of Zingan.

We reached camp about 9.30 p.m.

Throughout the day I received the greatest possible assistance from Mr. Uys, whose experience and courage are alike remarkable, and from his men, who shoot well, and are excellent scouts.

I consider that we were engaged with about 1,000 Kafirs, the larger proportion of whom had guns, many very good ones; they appeared under regular command, and in fixed bodies. The most noticeable part of their tactics is that every man after firing a shot or after being fired at drops as if dead, and remains motionless for nearly a minute. In case of a night attack an interval of time should be allowed before a return shot is fired at a flash.

I have, &c.
(Signed) REDVERS BULLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Frontier Light Horse.

Return of Wounded in the Action of the 20th January 1879.

Frontier Light Horse, trooper J. Berry, severely wounded, gunshot flesh wound of thigh; trooper J. Randell, slightly wounded, incised (assegai) wound of wall of chest. Both the wounded men are progressing favourably.

(Signed) T. O'REILLY, M.B.,
The Officer Commanding Troops. Surgeon, A.M.D., in Medical Charge

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* Frontier Light Horse: 7 Officers, 75 N.C.O. and men. Dutch Burghers: 22, under Mr. Piet Uys.

A. M. General, Camp W., 4 Column, Zululand, January 26, 1879.

Forwarded for your information. The story given by the Zulu woman evidently has reference to a skirmish which Colonel Buller had on the Zungeni Nek, which I reported through D. A. G.

(Signed) Evelyn Wood,
Colonel.

From Commandant Schermbrucker to Colonel Wood, V.C., C.B., Commanding No. 4. Column, Zululand.

Luneburg, January 23, 1879.

1. At midnight last night I received news that Umbelini, said to have a following of about 3,000 fighting men, was expected to move from Intombe mountains during that night to gain the place called Umbelini's Caves, of which I gave you a description in my letter of 28th December last. There he would collect such additional forces as he could draw from this district, cross over in full force to the Pongolo Bush above Engelbrechts, and from there direct his attacks upon Luneburg and surrounding places. The information came through one of Umbelini's men, who had left the main force on Tuesday before daylight in order to warn a certain native family living on the Pombetrion, his particular friends, and it bore all the evidence of truth.

2. I immediately sent three men on horseback to the Pongolo Drift, where Umbelini would most likely cross, near the confluence of the Tombe of Pongolo, there to lay in wait, and hurry back should they observe any large party approaching. I likewise despatched the natives attached to my command to watch the Tombe Drift, half-way between this and Umbelini's Caves, with similar instructions; and at daybreak I ordered a strong mounted patrol of German burghers to patrol beyond the Pongolo towards Zungin's Neck.

3. All the patrols and scouts have returned now (5 p.m.), reporting everything apparently quiet, and no Zulu force to be seen, nor any spoor to be found of a large number of men or cattle; but a Zulu woman was met by Nkosana (a fat native constable). She says that she came from Umbelini's impi; that an engagement had taken place on Tuesday, which prevented Umbelini from carrying out his march upon Luneburg; that Umbelini's and Magolosini's forces had been joined at Zungin's Neck, and were attacked by a small white force; the white men fired and retired, stood again and fired and retired, and repeated this several times; that each time they killed many Zulus, whereas the Zulu bullets fell all short. She could not say how many, but she knew that very many Zulus were shot, and amongst the wounded she had seen with her own eyes a great captain, Makukunesani, who belonged to Diligaan's people, and was the captain of the whole Pongolo District; he was shot through the breast, and was still living on Tuesday night. His being mortally wounded had caused great consternation amongst the Zulus. The woman further states that she left Umbelini's force on Tuesday night, and that she heard all yesterday (Wednesday) heavy firing towards Zungin's Neck. The woman's statement seems to me very probably true, but under any circumstances I thought it well to give you a minute account. If true, it will give me all the more confidence in the sagacity and faithfulness of my own men in carrying out their reconnoitering patrol.

4. I have led the water close to the entrance of Fort Clery, and managed a sort of drawbridge, excavating the hitherto solid entrance to the depth of the ditch. All this, including wood for bridge and chains to draw up, involved an expenditure of 5*l.*, signature for which I request your authority of payment.

5. The laager here is now fully occupied, all the farmers having come in. I count amongst them 28 fighting men, armed with nine Winchesters, four breech-loaders of other pattern, and the rest muzzle-loaders, double barrels, all with adequate ammunition. They are very willing in doing patrol duty, and give me great assistance.

6. Seventy-eight (78) natives of the same description have enrolled themselves to join here. I have placed them under command of Nkosana, and appointed their kraal to be above Mr. Filter's house, under the hill. They do also, cheerfully, duty as scouts and sentries all round, and cost nothing whatever, neither pay nor rations. In case of attack, they will form a welcome addition to my rather small force.

A supply of about 50 stand of arms, with ammunition, to be kept exclusively in the fort for use to repel an attack, would be extremely useful, in order to arm such defenders as I may be able to draw to the fort in cases of emergency.

8. Colonel Rowland, V.C., C.B., accompanied by Captains Harvey and Sherrard, and Commissary-General Phillips, paid a visit to Luneberg on the 20th, and returned to Derby on the 21st. I understood that Colonel Rowlands, having received Despatches from head-quarters whilst here, authorising the formation of a column, No. 5 will move as soon as possible to occupy Meyer's Station, and then move on to Makatee's Kop. I expect his advanced guard in a few days.

9. Yesterday's partial eclipse of the sun (between 3 and 4 p.m.) is looked upon by the natives as a sign of Umbelini's power, who is reported to have particular powers over that luminary. If he should have happened to get a thorough good thrashing on that day (which he most certainly did get, if it be true that he was engaged by you), it will have a most demoralising effect upon all Zulu warriors, who looked to Umbelini's victory as certain whenever he should meet our forces.

The garrison here is well, and in full fighting spirit. I have only had occasion to punish one man (Geo. Gibbs) for insubordination and inciting others to mutiny. I nipped the thing in the bud, by ignominiously dismissing Geo. Gibbs on the spot, and drumming him out of camp. Drink was, as usual, the cause. I have, however, succeeded in getting rid of the pest of liquor, by promising 50 lashes to any man, black or white, who would bring drink into the fort or laager.

Wishing glorious success to your arms.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SCHERMBRUCKER,
Commander.

LIST of OFFICERS and MEN killed in ACTION at the CAMP, ISANDULA HILL, ZULULAND, on the 22nd January 1879.

"N" Battery, 5th Brigade, R.A.

Captain and Brevet-Major Stuart Smith.
Brevet-Major Russell, R.A., Rocket Battery.
3483 Sergeant Edwards, William.
1119 Corporal Bailey, H.R.
2721 Cooper, William.
1872 Langridge, John.
746 Bombardier Parker, John.
1763 Nash, Thomas.
3181 Acting Bombardier Lequay, John.
2196 McDonel, James.
1882 Aylett, James.
147 Boswell, Thomas.
841 Farrier Whenham, Robert.
753 Collar Maker Sheppard, Thomas.
1462 Shoeing Smith Elliott, Thomas.
692 Gunner Reede, John.
1655 Meade, James.
704 Woolacott, Alfred.
1626 Wilson, William.
2322 Page, Henry.
1883 Beach, Frank.
1773 James, Edward.
2630 Miller, Thomas.
1113 Lamb, James.
2189 Byrne, James.
2633 O'Neal, Daniel.
1834 King, Charles.
2652 Williams, Robert.
2945 McGregor, Murdoch.
1405 Smythe, Joseph.
1885 Burk, James.
2460 Gunner Regan, John.
1412 Hicks, James.
1311 Collins, Robert.
655 Berry, Thomas.
2183 Roscoe, William.
1634 Davies, Isaac.
1683 Marshall, William.
1438 Redman, Alexander.
2819 Wilson, Thomas.
3484 Dickings, William.
1833 Stevenson, Joseph.
1082 Connelly, John.
668 Harrison, Thomas.
646 Cockrane, Samuel.
707 Driver Barron, William.
723 Hutchings, James.
1073 Bailey, George.
1598 Clark, Thomas.
2174 Brooks, James.
2119 McKeown, George.
751 Allen, Henry.
2178 Jones, J. William.
741 Marchant, John.
2301 Cowley, Henry.
1185 Dailey, John.
2015 Murphy, Francis.
727 Hiatt, William.
1977 Joyce, Leonard.
1471 Adams, William.
648 Spread, Charles.
1961 Bruce, Thomas.
1524 Bishop, Charles.

Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Durnford.
Lieutenant McDowell.
Corporal Gamble.
Sapper Cuthbert.
Maclaren.
Wheatley.
Captain G. Shepstone, Political Assistant to Colonel Durnford.

1st Battalion 24th Regiment.

Major and Lieutenant-Colonel Pulleine, H. B.
Captain Degacher, William.
Mostyn, W. E.
Wardell, G. V.
Younghusband, R.
Lieut. and Adjutant Melville, T.
Lieutenant Porteous, F. P.
Cavaye, C. W.
Anstey, E. D.
Coghill, N. J. A.
Daly, J. P.
Hodson, G. F. J.
Atkinson, C. J.
2nd Lieut. Dyson, E. H.
Paymaster White, F. F.
Quarter-Master Pullen, J.
Sergt.-Major Gapp, F.
Qr.-Mast.-Sergt. Leitch, T.
I. S. Msktry. Chambers, G.
Drum-Major Taylor, R.
Ord.-Rm.-Sergt. Fitzgerald, G. G.
P.-Mastr.-Sergt. Mead, G.
Amry.-Sergt. Hayward, H.
Sergeant-Cook Field, A.
Tailor-Sergt. Smedley, J.
Colour-Sergt. Brown, T.
Whitfield, W.
Edwards, W.
Ballard, J. G.
Wolfe, F.
Sergeant Edwards, Jno.
Heppenstal, C.
Clarkson, Jno.
Bradley, D.
Fowden, J.
Hornibrook, M.
Piall, A.
Fay, Thos.
Bennet, G.
Cooper, T.
Upton, G.
Gamble, D.
Parsons, Wm.
Cohalan, Wm.
Giles, C.
Ainsworth, P.
Greatorex, J.
Smith, Jno.
Lance-Sergeant Milner, Jno.
Reardon, Jno.
Corporal Ball, N.
Bell, P.
Bellhouse, Jno.
Board, A.
Davis, R. S.
Everett, E.
Franks, Jno.
Knight, Jno.
Lawler, Jno.
Markham, P.
Miller, M.
Rowden, Jno.
Tarbuck, Jno.
Williams, R.
Richardson, —.
Private Abbot, R.
Drummer Adams, W. H.
Private Alingham, T.
Amos, E.
Drummer Andrews, C.
Private Atkins, A.
Bailey, Jno.
Baker, E.
Barry, Jno.
Barry, Jno.
Bartles, J.
Bastard, C.
Beadon, R.
Beckett, Wm.
Benham, Jno.
Bennett, A.
Bennett, R.
Benson, R.
Betterton, N.
Birch, Jno.
Bishop, J.
Blackhurst, —.
Blower, Jas.
Bodmin, F.
Boulton, S.
Boylan, Jno.
Bray, Jas.
Breese, Jno.
Brew, J. W.
Brodrick, J.
Brown, J.
Brown, Wm.
Bugby, F. W.
Bull, Jno.
Burke, T.
Burke, Wm.
Burns, Wm.
Busby, Thos.
Butler, W.
Bye, Jno.
Cahill, J.
Callanan, J.
Campbell, M.
Camp, Jas.
Canhillon, Jas.
Carpenter, W. H.
Carrol, P.
Private Casey, Jas.
Ceiley, E.
Lance-Corporal Chadwick, Wm.
Private Chalmers, W.
Chapman, Wm.
Chatterton, Jas.
Christian, D.
Clarke, A.
Clements, H.
Clutterbuck, Wm.
Cole, A.
Coleman, Jas.
Collins, D.
Collins, T.
Colston, J.
Lance-Corporal Conboye, G.
Private Connelly, C.
Connelly, Jno.
Cormers, S.
Cook, Jas.
Cooper, H.
Coughlin, R.
Cox, Jas.
Cox, T.
Clarke, M.
Cullen, M.
Davis, A.
Davis, E.
Davis, W.
Drummer Dibden, G.
Private Diggle, M.
Diggles, Jas.
Dobbin, Jno.
Dobbs, Wm.
Donohoe, C.
Dorman, Jno.
Doran, M.
Dowde, P.
Dredge, Wm.
Duck, T.
Duckworth, G.
Duffey, Jno.
Dugmore, E.
Dunn, F.
Dyer, Jno.
Edwards, Jno.
Edwards, W. G.
Egan, Wm.
Egan, Thos.
Elderton, G.
Eldrington, W.
Ellis, D.
Ellisan, H.
Evans, J. W.
Evans, D.
Ellsmone, J.
Lance-Corporal Every, T.
Private Faircloth, Jno.
Farmer, Wm.
Fay, G. H.
Ferris, M.
Fitzgerald, T.
Fortune, Jas.

Private Flint, E.
Freeman, W.
Gilder, T.
Gillan, Jno.
Gingle, C.
Glass, G.
Graham, A.
Goddard, C.
Goddchild, G.
Gass, T.
Green, W.
Greig, W.
Gregson, Wm.
Griffiths, G.
Hall, J.
Hadden, G.
Hall, Jno.
Hannaford, Jh.
Lance-Corporal Hackin, T.
Private Hannard, J.
Hamey, D.
Harris, T.
Harris, Wm.
Hayden, Wm.
Drummer Haynes, Jno.
Private Hedges, Jas.
Hemmings, C.
Lance-Corp. Hewitt, Jno.
Private Hibbard, Jas.
Hickin, W. H.
Hicks, T.
Hitchin, Jno.
Hines, T.
Higgins, T.
Holland, Jas.
Holden, Wm.
Lance-Corporal Horgan, Dd.
Private Home, Jno.
Hornbuckle, C.
Horrigan, Wm., Rorke's Drift.
Harrington, D.
Harrington, T. J.
Haugh, Wm.
Hughes, E.
Hughes, Jno.
Hughes, John.
Hughes, Owen.
Hughes, S.
Iggulden, A.
Ilsley, F.
Ivatts, E.
Jenkins, Jas.
Jenkins, Wm.
Jenkins, Wl.
Johnston, G.
Johnson, H.
Johnson, Job.
Johnson, Jno.
Johnson, Jno.
Lance-Corp. Johnson, Wm.
Private Johnson, Jno.
Johnson, Jas.
Johnstan, A.
Private Jones, E.
Jones, Jno.
Jones, Jno.
Jones, T.
Jones, Wm.
Jones, Wm.
Keene, J.
Keegan, Jas.
Kempsall, N.
Kempster, Jno.
Kelly, A.
Kelly, J. F.
Kelly, Jas.
Kelly, F.
Knight, Jas.
Lamb, Jas.
Lambert, Thos.
Leach, R. W.
Leaver, T.
Lee, Jno.
Lewis, H.
Lewis, R.
Lenain, Jno.
Ling, Jas.
Lippet, S.
Lisbeck, G.
Lloyde, G.
Lowe, C.
Lowe, R.
Lockett, W.
Lovell, C.
Lyons, Jno.
Lycett, Jas.
Lawrence, Jno.
Mack, H. A.
Maney, C.
Mann, Wm.
Martin, D.
McDonald, M.
McFarlame, M.
McHale, Jos.
McKenzie, G. J.
Mair, G. R.
Mahoney, C., Rocket Battery.
Malarey, M.
Marley, L.
Meredith, J. H.
Millen, C.
Miller, P.
Moore, R.
Morgan, Jno.
Morgan, Wm.
Morris, Jno.
Morse, R.
Lance-Corp. Murphy, Jno.
Private Murphy, Jno.
Murphy, P.
Murray, Jno.
Nash, P.
Newbery, A.
Newbery, T.
Nickolas, E., Rorke's Drift.
Private Nickolas, Wm.
Nye, Wm.
Oakley, Wm.
Odey, G.
Ogden, Jas.
Drummer Osmond, C.
Orlapp, J. F.
Private Padmore, Jas.
Painter, T.
Parry, Jno.
Parry, R.
Patterson, G. H.
Drummer Perkins, T.
Private Petus, Jno.
Phillips, Jno.
Phillips, J. N.
Pickard, J. R.
Plant, S.
Plunkett, J.
Pallen, A.
Pope, W.
Pottow, W.
Powell, H.
Proctor, Jno.
Prasser, G.
Prasser, Jno.
Pugh, Wm.
Pugh, Wl.
Quirk, Jas.
Drummer Reardon, T.
Private Remmington, E.
Retford, W.
Richards, G.
Richardson, M.
Rigney, Jno.
Rettman, Jno.
Roberts, Wm.
Rowan, H.
Rodgers, H.
Rowbery, P.
Rule, W.
Rutter, T.
Ryan, Jas.
Salter, G.
Sainey, F.
Sears, H.
Sellwood, W.
Sharp, F.
Shaw, R.
Shea, D.
Sheather, H.
Shrimpton, Jno.
Silcock, R.
Skelton, W.
Smith, C.
Smith, C.
Smith, E.
Smith, Jas.
Smith, G.
Speed, T.
Drummer Stansfield, S.
Private Stevens, H.
Stevens, W.
Strange, E.

Private Sullivan, Jno.
Sullivan, P.
Sutton, P.
Swaffer, R.
Taylor, E.
Tate, R.
Terry, James.
Theobold, W.
Thomas, J. B.
Thomas, Jno.
Drummer Thompson, Jno.
Private Thomett, Thos.
Lance-Corp. Thrassell, C.
Private Tillisard, H.
Tuneny, T.
Todd, G.
Townsend, J.
Trottmann, D.
Turner, E. (Mounted Troop).
Trowell, W.
Tullett, Jas.
Vines, G.
Waller, E.
Walker, E.
Walsh, Thos.
Walsh, Thos.
Walham, W.
Wamer, J.
Watkins, H. W.
Watley, Jno.
Watts, H.
Lance-Corp. Wheatherhead, H.
Private Webb, T.
Welsh, Wm.
Whealon, Jno.
Whelan, Tho.
Wilks, F.
Wilkinson, A.
Williams, Ellis.
Williams, Jno.
Williams, E.
Williams, P.
Williams, M.
Williams, Thos.
Williams, Thos.
Williams, Jas.
Wilson, S.
Wolfendale, A.
Wolfendale, J.
Wood, Jas.
Wooley, Jno.
Worthington, E.
Wright, R.
Whybrow, E.
Lance-Corporal Young, T.
Private Desmond, P. (wounded at Rorke's Drift).
Waters,—(wounded at Rorke's Drift).

2nd Battalion 24th Regiment.

Lieutenant Pope, C. D. A.
Austen, F.
Dyer, H. J.
Sub.-Lieut. Griffiths, T. L. G.
Quartermaster Bloomfield, E.
Bandmaster Bullard, H.
Quartermaster-Sergt. Davis, G.
Sergeant Lines, J.
Chew, C.
Ross, J.
Reeves, W. J. G.
Carse, H.
Shaw, W.
Wilkins, G.
Lance-Sergt. McCaffry, J.
Haigh, H.
Corporal Henshaw, J.
Sims, G.
Low, J. M.
Thompson, T.
Mortlock, H.
Corporal Greenhill, W.
Drummer Anderson, J.
Holmes, J.
Private Byrne, J.
Quinn, J.
McGuire, J.
White, T.
Mockler, M.
Sherwood, S.
Malley, E.
Smith, J.
Horrocks, G.
Flynn, J.
Hawkins, W.
Jones, T.
Broderick, M.
Kelly, J.
Kennedy, T.
Phillips, D.
Howells, R.
Evans, J.
Smith, P.
Long, C.
Jones, T.
Emerson, R.
Lynch, T.
Edwards, E.
Boy Gordan, D.
Private Smith, R.
Pritchard, D.
Buerly, J. P.
Jones, T.
Jones, W.
Sathand, B.
Mack, J.
Stevens, R.
Pedler, T.
Watkins, J.
Woods, G.
[illegible]ite, J.
Private Bryant, J.
Lance-Corp. Elvey, J.
Private Carroll, J.
Cornish, T.
Davis, J. J.
Davis, J.
Boy Gurney, J.
Private Hacker, S.
Hall, C.
McCormack, J.
Hudson, J.
Hopkins, R. H.
Slade, H.
Thompson, G.
Ball, T.
Hall, J.
Davis, J.
Fortune, M.
Lewis, E.
Williams, G.
Boy McEwan, J. S.
Private Montgomery, T.
Perkins, H.
McCaffry, P.
Waterhouse, W.
Bishop, H.
Byard, A.
Turner, E.
McCracken, S.
Fitzpatrick, M.
Watson, G.
Hill, J. E.
King, J.
Nobes, R.
Machin, J.
Neagle, T.
Quelford, T.
Farr, A.
Allen, J.
Bevan, S.
Bennett, T.
Byrne, J.
Buckley, R.
Bray, A.
Bridgewater, F.
Cleary, M.
Charles, T.
Davis, G.
Cherry, F.
Davis, D.
Dowle, J.
Donegan, M.
Edwards, J.
Earish, J.
Finn, T.
Fitton, G.
Flynn, D.
Fry, J.
Fox, T.
Gee, W.
Ghost, G.
Griffiths, W. (V.C.)
Hall, W.
Hughes, F.

Private Healy, J.
Hunt, J.
Johnstone, W.
Jenkins, W.
Jones, J.
Jones, E.
Jones, J.
Llewellyn, J.
Martingale, E.
Marsh, J.
Moore, F.
Morris, A.
Morrissey, J.
Morgan, J.
Murphy, J.
McDoon, G.
Poole, S.
Popple, S.
Price, H.
Price, J.
O'Keefe, T.
Rees, W.
Rice, W.
Roche, W.
Roche, M.
Sheane, W.
Smith, C. M.
Smith, H.
Smith, D.
Smith, F.
Ferrett, D.
Thomas, D.
Treverton, R.
Walker, S.
Williams, E.
Williams, E.
Williams, E.
Williams, E.
Williamson, J.
Wright, J.
Young, J.
Scott, J.
Waters, C.
Mulroy, J.
Hall, B.
Shuttleworth, W.
Barton, J. W.
Wightman, W.
Sanders, T.

Army Service Corps.

Corporal Pritchard, Joseph.
Private Cole, Jno.
Jaques, Wm.

Army Hospital Corps.

Lieut. of Orderlies Hall.
Corporal Lee.
Private Kremer.
Lewis.
Dean.
Hughes.
Munn.
Gilman.
Private Hogan.
Keen.
Baker.

Army Medical Department.

Surgeon-Major Shepherd.
Boy Green, servant to Surg.-Major Shepherd.

Mounted Infantry.

80th: Quartermaster Sergeant Johnson, Wm.
9th Lancers: Farrier Sampson, Hy.
6th Dragoon Guards: Private McStravick, Jno.
2/3rd: Private Shaw, James.
Wheatley, Geo.
1/24th: Private Turner, Edwd.
80th: Private Chesterton, John.
Private Holman, Edwd.
Private McDonald, Wm.
Shoeing-Sm. Seymour, Wm.
Private Whitehouse, Joseph.
Civil Servant Popworth, Wm., servant to Capt. Gardner, special service.
Civil Servant Turner, Robt., servant to Capt., Hallam Parr, 13th Regiment.

Natal Mounted Police.

Corporal Lally.
Lance-corporal Campbell.
Trooper Banger G.
Berry.
Blakeman.
Clark, J.
Capps.
Daniels.
Dorey.
Eason.
Fletcher.
Hunter.
Lloyd.
McRae.
Neares, C.
Neil.
Parsons.
Pleydell.
Pollard.
Secretan, F.
Sidall.
Stimson.
Thicke.
White, C.
Winkles.
Pearce.

Natal Carbineers.

Lieutenant Scott, F. J. D.
Quartermaster London, W.
Quartmastr.-Sergt. Bullock, J. C.
Trooper Blaike, J.
Borain, G.
Christian.
Deane, J.
Davis, H.
Dickinson, H.
Hawkins, W.
Hayhow, C.
Haldane.
Jackson, R.
Jackson, F.
Lumley, J.
Macleroy, G.
Mendenhall, W.
Moodie, M.
Ross, J.
Swift, W.
Tarboton, E.
Whitelaw, J.

Newcastle Mounted Rifles.

Captain Bradstreet.
Quartermaster Hitchcock.
Sergeant Swan.
Trooper Barnes.
Greenbank.
McAlister.
Dinkelman.

Buffalo Border Guard.

Trooper Eary.
Guttridge.
Wehr.

1st Battalion, 3rd Regiment, N.N.C.

Captain Krohn, Robert.
Lonsdale, Jas.
Lieutenant Avery, Samuel.
Holcraft, Frank.
Jameson, Chas.
Acting-Surgeon Bull, Frank.
Quartermaster McCormick, Jno.
Interpreter Grant, Samuel.
Sergeant Connock, J.
Cole, J.
Church, H.
Welsh, J.
Patterson, C.
Golling, W.
Bryant, G.
Atkins, H.
Russell, W.
Donnell.
Golding, W.
McCarty, W.
Humphries, W.
Corporal Sibley, F.

Corporal Anderson, W.
Palmer, R.
Balmore, J.
Duprie, J.
O'Connell, D.
O'Neil, M.
Davidson, —
Quinn, J.
Willey, W.
Pearson, J.
Price, W.
Hospital-Sergeant Cane,—
Conductor Doyle, —
Le Roue, —
Cook Neil, Geo.

2nd Bat. 3rd Regiment, N.N.C.

Captain Erskine, Edw.
Captain Barry, A. T.
Murray, O. E.
Lieutenant Pritchard, R. A.
Young, L. D.
Gibson, Arthur.
Standish.
Rivers, H. O.
Quartermaster Chambers, A.
Quart.-Mr. Sergeant Farr, A.
Sergeant Schaap, D.
Phillips, S.
Brebner, W.
Murray, W.
Hamilton, W.
Allen, J.
Mowbray, G.
Broderick, A.
Broderick, M.
Sergeant Moore, G.
Kemp, W.
Elverson G.
Corporal Walker, J.
Green, W.
Delaharpe, D.
Sturk, H.
Harrington, T.
Willis, J.
Styles, R.
Caufield, J.
Welsh, E.
Allen, W.
Schneither, L.
De Villiers, D.
Stapleton, W.
Laughlin, W.
Pitzer, T.

February 6, 1879.

(Signed) W. Bellairs, Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

Enclosure 2. in No. 12.

From Lieutenant-General Commanding, South Africa, to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War.

Sir, Durban, February 9, 1879.

I have the honour of forwarding certain documents which I was unable to attach to my letter of yesterday's date sent by the "Anglian," viz.:—

(1.) Copies of statement of Lieutenant-Colonel Crealock, Assistant Military Secretary.

(2.) Copies of statement of Captain Allan Gardner, 14th Hussars.

(3.) Epitome of information given by natives to the Hon. W. Drummond and Mr. Longeast, Head-quarter's Staff, which should be attached to the documents connected with the Court of Inquiry.

(4.) A. Copies of two letters received from Colonel Pearson; and
B. Précis of my answer.

(5.) Copies of reports by Colonel Wood and Lieutenant-Colonel Buller regarding the destruction of Makulusini (pronounced Bagulucini) Kraal, which was referred to in my Despatch as an enclosure also.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Chelmsford, Lieutenant-General.

1.—Statement of Lieutenant-Colonel J. North Crealock, Acting Military Secretary.

1. Soon after 2 a.m. on the 2nd January I received instructions from the Lieutenant-General to send a written order to Lieutenant-Colonel Durnford, R.E., commanding No. 2 column, to the following effect (I copied it in my notebook, which was afterwards lost):—"Move up to Isandula Camp at once with all your mounted men and "Rocket Battery; take command of it. I am accompanying Colonel Glyn, who is "moving off at once to attack Matyana and a Zulu force said to be 12 or 14 miles off, "and at present watched by Natal Police, Volunteers, and Natal Native Contingent. "Colonel Glyn takes with him 2/24th Regiment, four guns R.A., and Mounted "Infantry."

2. I was not present during the conversation between Major Clery, Staff Officer to Colonel Glyn, and the Lieutenant-General, but the evening before, about 8.30 p.m., on this officer asking the Lieutenant-General if the 1/24th "were to reinforce Major "Dartnell in the Magane Valley," he said "No." The General received, I believe through Colonel Glyn, a subsequent representation which caused the fresh orders at 2 a.m. the 22nd, and the orders to Lieutenant-Colonel Durnford.

3. Lieutenant-Colonel Durnford, R.E., was not under Colonel Glyn's command at this time; he had been moved from his original position before Middle Drift with some 250 Mounted Natives, 200 of Sikalis footmen, the Rocket Battery, and one battalion of the 1st Regiment Natal Native Contingent to the Umsinga district, on the Lieutenant-General's seeing the ease with which the Natal frontier could be passed in that part of the Buffalo River. The Lieutenant-General's order was therefore sent to him by me, being the only head-quarter staff officer (except the aide-de-camps) with him. These details formed part of No. 2 column under his command.

4. I sent the orders to him by Lieutenant Smith-Dorrien, of 95th Foot, with directions to leave as soon as he could see his way. I expected him to find Colonel Durnford at the Bashee Valley; it was delivered and acted upon.

5. Although I was not aware at that time of the Lieutenant-General's grounds for ordering the troops from camp, yet it was evident to me that he wished to close up to the camp all outlying troops, and thus strengthen it. He would naturally also consider that the presence of an officer of Colonel Durnford's rank and corps would prove of value in the defence of a camp, if it should be attacked.

6. The Lieutenant-General had himself noticed mounted men in one direction (our left front) on the 21st. A patrol of the Mounted Infantry had found another small body of the enemy in our front, and Major Dartnell, we knew, had a strong force before him on our right front. It was evident to me that the Zulu forces were in our neighbourhood, and the General had decided, on the evening of the 21st, to make a reconnaisance to our left front.

7. It did not occur to me that the troops left in camp were insufficient for its defence. Six companies British Infantry, 2 guns, 4 companies Natal Contingent, 250 Mounted Natives, 200 Sikalis men, and details of Mounted Corps appeared to me—had I been asked—a proper force for the defence of the camp and its stores.

8. I subsequently heard Major Clery state that he had left precise instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Pulleine "to defend the camp." Such instructions would, I consider, as a matter of course, be binding on Colonel Durnford on his assuming command of the camp.

9. The first intimation that reached me on the 22nd of there being a force of Zulus in the neighbourhood of the camp was between 9.30 and 10 a.m. We were then off-saddled on a neck facing the Isipise range, distant some 12 miles from camp. During the three previous hours we had been advancing with Colonel Glyn's column against a Zulu force that fell back from hill to hill as we advanced, giving up without a shot most commanding positions. Major Clery at this time received a half-sheet of foolscap with a message from Lieutenant-Colonel Pulleine informing him (I think it ran) that a Zulu force had appeared on the hills on his left front. Our own attention was chiefly bent on the enemy's force retiring from the hills in our front, and a party being pursued by Lieutenant-Colonel Russell three miles off. This letter was not addressed to me, and I did not note on it the time of receipt, but one I received from Colonel Russell soon after is noted by me (I think, for it is at Pietermaritzburg) as received at 10.20.

10. Lieutenant Milne, R.N., A.D.C., shortly after this descended a hill on our left, whence he had been on the look-out with a telescope. All the news he gave regarding the camp was that the cattle had been driven into camp. I believe this to have been nearly 11 a.m.

11. In the meantime information reached the General that the right of our force was smartly engaged with the enemy's left. Two companies of 2/24th and the 2nd battalion of the Natal Native Contingent climbed the hill to our right, and, striking across the flat hill, joined the Volunteers who were still engaged. Colonel Glyn accompanied them, having first ordered back the four guns and two companies 2/24th to the waggon track, with instructions to join him near the Mangane Valley. He had also sent back instructions by Captain Alan Gardner, 14th Hussars, to Lieutenant-Colonel Pulleine. I was not informed of their nature. I took the opportunity of ordering our own small camp to proceed and join us, as the General intended to move camp up to the Mangane Valley, as soon as arrangements could be made.

12. The 1st battalion Natal Native Contingent had been ordered back to camp, and to skirmish through the ravines in case any Zulus were hanging about near the camp.

13. Not a sign of the enemy was now seen near us, and followed by the remaining two companies 2/24th, we climbed the hill and followed the track taken by the others. Not a suspicion had crossed my mind that the camp was in any danger, neither did

anything occur to make me think of such a thing until about 1.15, when Hon. Mr. Drummond said he fancied he had heard (and that natives were certain of it) two cannon shots. We were then moving back to choose a camp for the night, about 12 miles distant from Isandula. About 1.45 p.m., however, a native appeared on a hill above us, gesticulating and calling. He reported that heavy firing had been going on round the camp. We galloped up to a high spot, whence we could see the camp, perhaps 10 or 11 miles distant. None of us could detect anything amiss; all looked quiet. This must have been 2 p.m.

14. The General, however, probably thought it would be well to ascertain what had happened himself, but not thinking anything was wrong, ordered Colonel Glyn to bivouac for the night where we stood; and taking with him some 40 Mounted Volunteers proceeded to ride into camp.

15. Lieutenant-Colonel Cecil Russell, 12th Lancers, now joined us, and informed me that an officer of the Natal Native Contingent had come to him (about 12 noon, I think) when he was off-saddled, and asked where the General was, as he had instructions to tell him that heavy firing had been going on close to the camp. Our whereabouts was not exactly known, but the 2/24th companies were still in sight, and Colonel Russell pointed them out, and said we were probably not far from them. This officer, however, did not come to us.

16. This information from Colonel Russell was immediately followed by a message from Commandant Brown, commanding the 1st battalion Natal Native Contingent, which had been ordered back to camp at 9.30 a.m.—(the battalion was halted a mile from us, and probably eight miles from camp)—to the effect that large bodies of Zulus were between him and the camp, and that his men could not advance without support. The General ordered an immediate advance of the battalion, the Mounted Volunteers and Mounted Infantry supporting it.

17. I am not aware what messages had been sent from the camp and received by Colonel Glyn or his staff; but I know that neither the General nor myself had up to this time received any information but that I have mentioned.

18. At 3.15 the Lieutenant-General appeared to think that he would be able to brush through any parties of Zulus that might be in his road to the camp without any force further than that referred to, viz., 1st battalion Native Contingent and some 80 mounted white men.

19. At 4 p.m., however, the Native battalion again halted, and I galloped on to order the advance to be resumed, when I met Commandant Lonsdale, who remarked to me as I accosted him, "The Zulus have the camp." "How do you know?" I asked, incredulously. "Because I have been into it," was his answer.

20. The truth was now known, and every one drew his own conclusions; mine were unluckily true, that hardly a man could have escaped. With such an enemy and with only foot soldiers it appeared to me very improbable that our force could have given up the camp until they were surrounded.

21. The General at once sent back Major Gossett, A.D.C., 54th Regiment, to order Colonel Glyn to advance at once with everyone with him. He must have been five or six miles off. It was now 4 p.m. We advanced another two miles, perhaps. The 1st battalion 2nd regiment Natal Native Contingent deployed in three ranks, the first being formed of the white men and those natives who had firearms, the Mounted Volunteers and Mounted Infantry on the flanks, with scouts to the front.

22. About a quarter to 5 we halted at a distance, I should think, of two miles from camp, but two ridges lay between us and the camp, and with our glasses we could only observe those returning the way they had come. Colonel Russell went to the front to reconnoitre, and returned about 5.45 with a report that "All was as bad as it could be;" that the Zulus were holding the camp. He estimated the number at 7,000.

23. The troops with Colonel Glyn had pushed on with all possible speed, though the time seemed long to us as we lay and watched the sun sinking. At 6 p.m. they arrived, and, having been formed into fighting order, were addressed by the General. We then advanced to strike the camp and attack any one we found in our path back to Rorke's Drift.

24. I consider it but just to the Natal Native Contingent to state that it was my belief that evening, and is still the same, that the two battalions would have gone through any enemy we met, even as our own British troops were prepared to do. I noticed no signs of wavering on their part up to sunset, when I ceased to be able to observe them.

(Signed) J. N. Crealock, Lieut.-Col.,
Assistant Military Secretary.

2.—Statement by Captain Alan Gardner, 14th Hussars.

Camp, Rorke's Drift, January 26, 1879.

I left the force with the General about 10.30 a.m. and rode back to Isandula Camp, with the order to Lieutenant-Colonel Pulleine to send on the camp equipage and supplies of the troops camping out, and to remain himself at his present camp, and entrench it. Between 12 and 1 o'clock I reached Isandula, and met Captain G. Shepstone, who told me he had been sent by Colonel Durnford for reinforcements; that his (Colonel D.'s) troops were heavily engaged to the left of our camp, beyond the hill, and were being driven back. We proceeded together to Colonel Pulleine. I delivered him my order, but the enemy were now in sight at the top of the hill, on our left. Lieutenant-Colonel Pulleine sent out two companies about half-way up the hill, and drew up the remainder, with the two guns in action, in line, on the extreme left of our camp, and facing towards the left, from which direction the enemy were advancing in great numbers. For a short time, perhaps 15 minutes, the Zulus were checked, but soon commenced to throw forward their left, extending across the plain on our front. We had between 30 and 40 mounted men, and I asked permission to take them down in the plain, and check the enemy's turning movement. Lieutenant-Colonel Pulleine told me to do so, and I accordingly galloped them to the front, and lined the spruit running across the front of our camp. The Basutos, who were previously retiring, formed line with us, and the enemy halted and commenced firing from behind cover. Leaving the mounted men, who were under Captain Bradstreet, I returned to Lieutenant-Colonel Pulleine, who had previously told me to remain with him. Shortly afterwards, observing the mounted men retiring, I rode back to ascertain the cause. Captain Bradstreet told me he had been ordered to do so by Coloned Durnford, who soon afterwards told me himself that he considered our position too extended, and wished to collect all the troops together. But it was now too late. Large masses of the enemy were already in the camp, and completely surrounded the men of the 24th Regiment. Numbers of these were also on the road to Rorke's Drift. The guns limbered up and attempted to retire to the left of that road, but were surrounded and overturned. The few mounted men remaining retreated up the small hill on the right rear of the camp, but were soon surrounded by the enemy advancing from the left and front. Many were killed. A few of us managed to escape by riding down the hill on the right, but many were shot riding along the narrow valley, and more drowned and shot in crossing the Buffalo. When I saw all was lost, I sent an order by a Basuto to the officer on Rorke's Drift, telling him to fortify and hold the house. I also sent a similar order to Helpmakaar. We reached Helpmakaar about 5 p.m., and near a laager round the Commissariat stores I endeavoured to obtain a messenger to go to Colonel E. Wood, as I feared the General's force would be cut off, and hoped he, Colonel Wood, might be in time to lend his assistance. No one would go, the Basutos saying they did not know the way. So on the return of the two companies who had started for Rorke's Drift, I decided on going myself, and riding all night reached Utrecht about 4 o'clock the next day. I then got a messenger to go to Colonel Wood, and returned myself to Helpmakaar. On the road, learning that Colonel Glyn's head-quarters were at Rorke's Drift, I proceeded thither. I trust I may not be thought presumptuous if I state my opinion, that had there been a regiment or even two squadrons of cavalry the disaster at Isandula would not have occurred. The enemy's advance across our front, which was requisite in order to turn our right, was in extremely loose order, the ground was an open plain, and could easily have been cleared by a determined charge. The enemy's shooting was so indifferent that our loss would have been very small. The result, moreover, of a cavalry charge would have had a very different effect on the enemy's morale to the retreating fire of mounted skirmishers, and I feel confident we could have held our own till the return of the General's force.

(Signed) Alan Gardner,
Captain, 14th Hussars, Staff Officer,
3rd Column.

3.—Information received from Umtegolalo, a Zulu, well-known to Mr. Longeast, Interpreter to the Lieutenant-General, found wounded at Rorke's Drift, on the 23rd January.

Statement made by Natives regarding the Action of the 22nd January at the Isandula Hill.

THE Zulu army had, on the day of the 21st January, been bivouacked between the Upindo and Babmango Hills, from which position a portion of them were able to see our mounted men, viz., the Natal Carbineers and the Mounted Police, on the Ndhlaza Kazi Hill, and were seen by them.

The army consisted of the Undi Corps, the Nokenke and Umcityu Regiments, and the Nkobamakosi and Inbonambi Regiments, who were severally about 3,000, 7,000, and 10,000 strong, being the picked troops of the Zulu army.

During the night of the 21st January they were ordered to move in small detached bodies to a position about a mile and a half to the east of the camp at Isandula, on a stony table-land about 1,000 yards distant from and within view of the spot visited by Lord Chelmsford and Colonel Glyn on the afternoon of the 21st January.

On arriving at this position they were ordered to remain quiet, not showing themselves or lighting fires. Their formation was as follows:—The centre was occupied by the Undi Corps; the right wing by the Nokenke and Umcityu; and the left by the Inbonambi and the Nkobami Kosi Regiments.

Their orders from the King were to attack Colonel Glyn and No. 3 Column, and to drive it back across the boundary river. They had, however, no intention whatever of making any attack on the 22nd January, owing to the state of the moon being unfavourable from a superstitious point of view. The usual sprinkling of the warriors with medicine previous to an engagement had not taken place, nor had the war song been sung, or the religious ceremonies accompanying been performed. They were going to make their attack either during the night of the 22nd, or at daylight on the 23rd, and, trusting in their number, felt quite secure of victory.

When, on the morning of the 22nd January the mounted Basutos, under the command of Colonel Durnford, R.E., discovered their position and fired at a portion of the Umcityu Regiment, that regiment immediately sprung up, without orders, and charged. It was at once followed by the Nokenke, Inbonambi, and Nkobamakosi Regiments, the Undi Corps holding its ground.

Up to this point in the day there had been no fighting. Early in the morning, soon after the departure of Colonel Glyn and the troops with him, a body (probably a company of the Natal Native Contingent) had been ordered to scout on the left, but do not seem to have come upon the enemy. About 9 a.m. (approximately) Colonel Durnford arrived with 250 mounted men and 250 Native Infantry, who were at once divided into three bodies, one being sent to the left, east (who came in contact with the Umcityu Regiment), one to the left front, and one to the rear, along the waggon road (which is supposed to have gone after the baggage waggons brought up by Colonel Durnford, R.E.)

At this period of the day the position of the troops was as follows:—They were drawn up to the left of the Native Contingent Camp, with the guns facing the left. A message was now brought by a Natal Native Contingent officer, probably one of Colonel Durnford's mounted men, that the Zulus were advancing in great force, and firing was heard towards the left (the firing of the mounted Basutos against the Umcityu regiment).

It is stated by a waggon-driver that a consultation now took place between Colonel Durnford and Colonel Pulleine, during which he imagined there was a difference of opinion, Colonel Pulleine ultimately, however, giving way to his superior officer.

A company of the 1st battalion 24th were then moved up to the neck between the Isandula Hill and the position occupied by the Zulus, where they at once became engaged with the Umcityu Regiment, whose advance they completely checked for the time. The distance of this neck is about a mile and a half from camp.

Meanwhile the Zulus had advanced in the following order:—The Umcityu Regiment formed the right centre, and was engaged with one company 1st battalion 24th Regiment, and about 200 of Colonel Durnford's natives; the left centre was composed of the Nokenke Regiment, who were being shelled by the two guns as they advanced. Next to them, on the left, came the Inbonambi Regiment with the Nkobamakosi Regiment outside of it, both making a turning movement, and threatening the front of the camp, while driving before them a body of Colonel Durnford's mounted men, supported by a patrol of Volunteers. The Undi Corps, on seeing that the other four regiments had

commenced the attack, as above, marched off to their right, and, without fighting, made for the north side of the Isandula Hill, being concealed by it until, their turning movement being completed, they made their appearance to the west of the Isandula at the spot where the waggon road crosses the neck. Meanwhile the Nkobamakosi Regiment had become engaged on the left front of the camp with our Infantry, and suffered very severely, being repulsed three times, until the arrival of the Inbonambi Regiment enabled them to push forward along the south front of the camp and complete their turning movement. This produced an alteration in the position held by those defending the camp. Two companies of the 24th Regiment and all the mounted Europeans being sent to the extreme right of the camp, at the spot where the road cuts through it. The guns were moved to the right of the Native Contingent camp, having the nullah below them to their left lined by the Native Contingent; three companies of the 1st battalion 24th Regiment remained on the left of the camp, supported on their left by the body of Mounted Basutos, who had been driven back by the Umcityu Regiment. The one company of the 1st battalion 24th Regiment which had been thrown out to the neck was now retiring, fighting.

By this time the attack of the enemy extended along the whole front of the camp, a distance of not less than 800 yards, and along the whole left, a distance of about 600 yards, and although they were still held in check by our fire, they were advancing rapidly towards the gaps between the troops. Up to this point their advance had been steady, and made without noise, but now they began to double and to call to one another. The camp followers and the Native Contingent began to fly, making for the right, and in a few minutes more the troops were forced to retire upon the tents to avoid being cut off, as the Zulus had now burst through the gaps. So far, very few men had fallen on our side, the fire of the enemy being far from good, but as the men fell back the Zulus came with a rush, and in a very few minutes it became a hand to hand conflict. About this time also the Undi Corps made its appearance on the right rear of the camp, completely cutting off any retreat towards Rorke's Drift. Fortunately, the Nkobamakosi, instead of attempting to completely surround the camp by making a junction with the Undi, followed the retreating natives, thus leaving a narrow passage open for escape, which was taken advantage of by such as were able to escape out of the camp. A few were met and killed by the Undi, but that corps, believing that the camp was already plundered, decided to make the best of their way to Rorke's Drift, and plunder it, never dreaming that any opposition could be offered by the few men they knew to be there. The loss of the Zulus must have been exceedingly heavy. The Umcityu were frightfully cut up by the single company of the 1st battalion 24th Regiment, which was sent out of camp, and never returned; the Nkobamakosi fell in heaps; the hill down which the Nokenke came was covered with slain; and the loss of the Undi at Rorke's Drift cannot be less than 500; they killed all their own wounded who were unable to get away. Much astonishment was expressed by the Zulus at the behaviour of our soldiers, firstly, regarding their death dealing powers considering their numbers; secondly, because they did not run away before the enormous numerical superiority of the enemy.

(Signed) W. Drummond,
Head-quarter Staff.

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4 B.—Précis of Instructions contained in Lord Chelmsford's letters to Colonel Pearson.

Durban, February 6, 1879.

Yours of 1st received.

Trust that the news that you are to be attacked and also Glyn may be true.

Having been attacked, and the enemy repulsed, a decision as to your future movements absolutely necessary.

If you can reduce your garrison to one half, it will give you a strong moveable column at Lower Tugela.

Should wish to see Naval Brigade garrisoning forts at Lower Tugela. Yourself and staff ought to be there also.

After a successful action would be your best chance of withdrawing a portion of your garrison, otherwise a risk.

Endeavour to arrange for the holding an entrenchment requiring a lesser garrison.

Your best field officers should remain in command.

Bring back only what baggage, &c. is absolutely essential. The sick and wounded should come in empty waggons.

I trust that any attack made on our posts may be simultaneous. We are ready for it.

400 men 88th Regiment expected to-day; 200 remain here, 200 go to Stanger, thus releasing 99 companies for Lower Tugela.

No news from Wood since 24th January.

No raids have, as yet, been made into Natal, but I expect one shortly.

Do all you can to hold out as long as possible with whole or part of your force, but let us know when the time has nearly arrived to fall back on account of want of supplies.

Native Contingent have disbanded themselves.

Durban, February 8, 1879.

CONTENTS of your letter, dated 6th February, received by telegraph.

My belief is, your garrison should be at once reduced to the minimum which you consider is necessary for its defence; this will give us more time for throwing in supplies.

There will not be a force at Lower Tugela for six weeks at least, sufficient to ensure a convoy at Ekowe, and unwise to attempt it, but if you withdraw surplus garrison, you will have troops enough for a very efficient flying column at that place.

Add 100 or 200 to the 400 you suggest for garrison, but cut down your defences to meet reduced garrison.

Your own presence is absolutely essential at Lower Tugela.

Mine is required all over Natal.

A head Commander required to look after every post of your command.

Latest news, Zulus will not knock their heads against our posts, but will raid into Natal. All more necessary for a moveable force at Lower Tugela. Other columns are too weak for me to decrease them to increase yours, and each must hold on as best they can until reinforcements arrive, thus you must read my instructions.

Details I leave to you, only let us know when you propose to fall back.

A large force stated to be near Zuguin. "It will not do to face too great odds, but "you might, perhaps, manage to reach Umanidusi" (where every available man from Lower Tugela should be sent), without your move being discovered. Each man should carry 100 rounds, two days' food. Bring no wheeled carriage. Line of march to be most compact, and no delay on the march if a few shots are fired at you. The garrison left at Ekowe must be on the alert, as it will be imagined you have deserted the post altogether.

(Signed) JOHN N. CREALOCK, Lieut.-Col.,
Assistant Military Secretary.

A second copy to be sent 24 hours after the first. Reported on 9th February that neither of these had passed through the lines.

Colonel Wood's Column, Camp Kambulu Hill,
February 1, 1879.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report that, in accordance with orders, I started with the force named in the margin* at four a.m. this morning for Makulisini Kraal. At 7 o'clock we off-saddled for breakfast under the north side of Zingin Hill. Starting again at 8.20, we shortly after hit the so-called waggon road from Potter's Store to the Makulisini. It is a very bad one; we found the country practicable for all arms up to a point about due north of the centre of Inhlobarm Interior. After that it was very difficult, and neither guns nor waggons could have traversed it. We saw a few Kafirs and cattle in the Inhlobarm.

When within four miles of this neck, from which I was told we should see the kraal, I increased our pace to a fast canter; we left 30 men in this neck and scrambled down the hillside into the basin, in the centre of which the place is situated, and then galloped up to it at 12.30 p.m.

The Kafirs in it fled in all directions, we took 270 head of cattle and entirely destroyed the kraal, which contained about 250 huts. About six Kafirs were killed. We had, I am happy to say, no casualty.

The Makulisini is about 30 miles east of this, it is in a basin entirely surrounded with precipitous hills which would be very difficult to take if held by any force. I do not think guns could be got there without men handling them. Throughout the day I received the greatest assistance from Mr. Piet Uys, indeed without his men I don't think we should ever have got to the place. As far as I could see I think that most of the Kafirs that were in this Inhlobarm have left it and gone to the south-east.

I have, &c.

(Signed) REDVERS BULLER, Lieut.-Col.,
F.L. Horse.

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* F.L. Horse, Captain Barton, eight officers, 106 non-commissioned officers and men; Dutch Burghers, Mr. Piet Uys, 33 Burghers.

LT.-COL. CREALOCK, Kambula Hill, 10 p.m., February 1, 1879.

ON this, as on all occasions, Lieutenant-Colonel Buller, C.B., has done excellent service; and I am greatly indebted to him and to Mr. Piet Uys. The Bagalusini Kraal has been till now a rallying point for the most determined opponents of the British Government, and its destruction will have a good effect on all friendly or neutral natives, while the Zulus will see the spirit of the High Commissioner's message is fully carried out, for though this, a barrack, is destroyed, no dwelling places of the inhabitants have been wilfully damaged by the Troops of No. 4 Column.

(Signed) EVELYN WOOD,
Colonel.

DEAR LORD CHELMSFORD, Ekowe, February 2, 1879, Sunday.

YOUR letter of 27th January reached me this morning, also telegram of 30th, apparently to some one at Lower Drift, asking what ammunition I have got, and detailing position of Nos. 3 and 4 Column; also your telegram to me of 28th, informing me of "Boadicea" men joining my column, asking what you can do for me, and telling me Wood has beaten 5,000 Zulus; also telegram of 23rd, detailing poor Durnford's defeat, and the losses sustained. It is all most sad; and no doubt the arms and ammunition taken will be used against us. The above is the plan of the entrenchment here. Of course it is not nearly finished, but it is a formidable place even now, and we work hard at it all day. I sent you a letter yesterday, describing our situation. As last night was rainy, I hope it will reach you all right. The messengers who brought yours came by the road we followed, and did not see any one, but no doubt they were all in the bush, as we believe there are numbers of Zulus between us and the Tugela. If you could send up the two companies Buffs now at Lower Drift, and the three companies 99th, also at Drift, as well as the Stanger and Durban companies, we should be strong enough here, as I should then form an entrenched camp outside. But the difficulty would be to keep up the supplies, as convoys would be most likely molested, very likely in the neighbourhood of the Amatakula and Inyazane, where it is thick and bushy. This will be a difficult problem to solve, but now that we are here it would be a fatal mistake, in my opinion, to abandon the post, which, as I have already said, will be required as a forepost when you are ready to advance again. Indeed, if we retired to the Tugela, we should most likely have all the Zulu army at our back, and be obliged either to destroy all our ammunition and stores before we left Ekowe, or abandon them on the march if attacked, as in all probability we should be by overwhelming numbers.

We have 1,365 Europeans here, all told, and about 100 natives, including pioneers, but exclusive of leaders and drivers, the number of whom I don't quite know. We have in round numbers 1,200 rifles and 332 rounds of ammunition for that number, also 127,000 rounds Gatling, 37 naval rockets, 24-pounders (shot, not shell rockets), 46 rockets (shell) for 7-pounders, also for 7-pounders 200 Shrapnel, 254 common shell, 20 double shell, and 33 case. It is almost impossible to get an accurate return of food, but I think we must have over three weeks' supply; the cattle, however, may be swept away at any moment, as of course they have to be kept in the waggon laager outside. I am keeping a small reserve in the ditches, where we stable the horses also. Although commanded, the ground is perfectly open round here, except one or two small patches of wood, which would give cover, but which are being cut down as fast as we can do it; the brushwood, however, is all destroyed. The road to Ekowe from the Tugela is a mere beaten track, and at this season of the year very bad in places, especially this side of the Inyazane, which is often very steep, narrow, and sloping towards the valley (where cut on the side of a hill), thus rendering a waggon liable to upset. The latter defect we remedied *en route*, but as there is no stone in the country I am afraid it will never be possible to do more than for each convoy to repair the road for itself. There is nothing to repair it with except logs and brushwood, which of course won't stand the traffic of a large number of waggons. I know of no place between this and the Lower Drift where a depôt could be advantageously formed, nor even fortified posts. The camping ground on the left bank of the Umsindusi is, however, nice and open, but it is commanded at one point toward the Amatikulu. Our camping ground at the Inyoni was on a knoll, but it is only nine miles from the Tugela. You ask if a Zulu can climb over our parapets here without assistance? I fear he can in some places, but we are working hard at deepening the ditches. We want medicines, and I have written to Tarrant about them. As I have told you what food and ammunition we have got, you will be able to judge of

what we can do. I find it quite impossible to get information; our Kafirs won't do spy —they are afraid of being taken. Thanks for your good wishes. Has there been any raid made on Natal?

Sincerely and respectfully yours,
(Signed) C. K. PEARSON.

DEAR KINGSCOTE,

SEND this letter to the General, by special mounted messenger if possible, to Durban, first telegraphing the pith of it to him. Send the enclosed small piece of paper to Dr. Tarrant. Tell Major Graves the following officers and non-commissioned officers, Natal Native Contingent, are here:—Captain Shervington; Lieutenants Orwin and Webb; Interpreter Greig; Sergeants Swann, Behrends, Sherrer; Corporals Adams, Whiffler, Schulter, Schmidt, Meyer, Crossman, Phillipe, Fayard, Westphall, also 26 natives. Send us news whenever you can. Dark nights and rainy weather is the time.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) C. K. PEARSON.

The position generally is weak, being slightly commanded on three sides by hills within musketry range, but the whole of the front has been traversed by waggons, corn sacks, &c.

The water (very good) is under the fire of the fort within 150 yards, and efforts (which show good results) are being made to obtain water by sinking on the site itself, the troops bivouac at the alarm posts shown.

DEAR LORD CHELMSFORD, Ekowe, February 6, 1879.

I RECEIVED yesterday morning your letter of the 2nd instant and a telegram from the Deputy-Adjutant-General of the 4th. In the latter I am reminded of the inadvisability of reinforcements being sent to me, as they would only help eat our food. When I wrote upon this subject I was not quite clear as to the immediate future course of this column. I now quite recognise our position, and I quite see, too, the mistake which would be made by reinforcing us. We are now very strongly intrenched. Good thick parapets, ditches nowhere less than seven feet deep and ten feet wide. In places they are both deeper and wider; the ditches are partly flanked as well, either by flanks, stockades, caponnières or cuttings in the parapet. Enfilade and reverse fire have been well considered, and traverses have been constructed to protect us from both. The batteries are masked and spare sand bags provided to protect the gunners from fire upon any point from which the gun is not actually firing.

Trous-de-loups are being made on the glacis, and a zig-zag will be made to the watering-place about 60 yards from the fort, to ensure the safety of the watering party. We have three entrances, a main entrance over a drawbridge, over which carts or unloaded waggons can pass; this is drawn back at night; a small foot-bridge to the watering-place which is topped up on the alarm sounding, and a trestle-bridge, also a foot-bridge which is dismantled at retreat. Near the main entrance is a sally port leading into the ditch where at night we have some earth-closets, as, of course, the day latrines are some distance from the fort. In a hollow below this face are two cattle laagers built of waggons chained and reimed together. The circular one holds the slaughter cattle, and the other most of the trek oxen. Thèse are protected by an L shaped work, nevertheless, the cattle are a constant source of anxiety to me, as they might be taken away during a dark night, if the Zulus should be enterprising, at least so it seems to me. I trust I may be wrong. We are better off for food than I thought we were, and, if our cattle are left to us, we shall be able to get along for over three weeks from this day, and, with many essentials, for some time longer. Heygate has sent a pretty accurate return to the Commissary-General, which he must have received, as it went with my letter which you have acknowledged.

Our resources in the way of ammunition you also know. As regards dividing our entrenchments, so as to defend our stores efficiently in the event of the garrison being reduced, I am afraid it could not well be done without very materially altering everything. Every building is now within the fort, and was preserved in the belief that all your columns were to have been fed from this line, and that, consequently, stores on a large scale would be required, also a fair-sized garrison. I mean some three hundred or

four hundred men, for, of course, it was not then contemplated that the garrison would have to deal with any large bodies of Zulus.

As it is, it is highly probable, I suppose, that Cetywayo may make a supreme effort to drive us out, and bring the bulk of his army this way. I trust he may do so, and he will find it a very hard nut to crack indeed. We have got all the distances measured, and this afternoon a table of ranges will be issued to the troops. If we have time the distances will all be cut on the hills which slope our way, and the cuttings filled in with white clay, which we get out of the ditches, so as to make the figures visible.

As regards our immediate future, I am of opinion, and I trust you will forgive me giving it frankly, that a convoy of waggons not exceeding 20 in number, and all with good spans of 20 oxen, and none with larger loads than 4,000 lbs., should be sent us, as soon as you can get an escort together, equal to a battalion of 600 or 700.

The waggons to contain nothing but food for men and a little more ammunition, especially for guns and rockets, which we want, and would not be much good to the Zulus if it fell into their hands. The escort would not require tents, and could carry two days' provisions on their persons, which would save something. I would ask to have the two companies Buffs, now at the Lower Drift, sent up, and with the return waggons I would send back the three companies and head-quarters 99th, half the company Royal Engineers, the Native Pioneers, the odds and ends of Volunteers, Native Contingent, and drivers and leaders still here. In fact, the latter have signified their intention to bolt the first opportunity. If the escort reported the road pretty clear, I would also suggest sending back the sick and wounded who are fit to travel, and some of the trek oxen, which I should be very glad to get rid of. The drivers and leaders could take charge of them.

I most respectfully hope you will remember that I am only giving my opinion. I am ready to reduce the garrison to any limits you may choose to order, and to take my chance with the remainder, but having pretty well studied our position, I hope from every point of view, I do not think (unless we see no chance of being attacked by a very large body of the enemy) that it would be prudent just yet to reduce the garrison beyond the limits I have suggested.

In making the above suggestions, I have studied to reduce the number of mouths, and to retain, at the same time, all the fighting men I could. It will be better too to keep units, *i.e.*, battalions, together. The Natal Pioneers will be useful in repairing roads between this and the Tugela, and the half company Royal Engineers will be necessary, should any intermediate station be fixed upon as a fortified post. I know of no place as I have already told you. The Inyone dries up in winter generally, and what water remains is brackish. Perhaps our camping ground on the left bank of the Umsindusi might do. The water is beautiful, but it is commanded, as I think I also told you, from the high ground towards the Amatakula, only in that direction, however, so perhaps the Engineers might manage to defilade it. The locality as regards the distance between Ekowe and the Tugela would be a very convenient one. I am speaking of places on the road, but I remember none adjacent to it. A few hundred men could cut down the bush along the road for several hundred yards on either side between the Inyone and Umsindusi, but I do not know whether it would not be too big a job to attempt to do so about the Amatakula and Inyazune. It would be a grand thing if it could be done. I think any escort coming up will have to look about them very carefully nearly everywhere between the Umsindusi and the high ground on this side of the Inyazune. On some places the bush is pretty thick; a few mounted scouts with the convoy would be of great use.

As regards the composition of a column, I have come to the conclusion that, although mounted men, if the horses could be fed in this country, would be of immense value, yet, considering that all their forage has to be carried, their utility is much lessened by the fact of the column being materially increased in length by the additional transport.

The Native Contingent, too, are of little or no use, unless all the men have firearms; when, perhaps, they would be as dangerous to friends as foes; and the officers and non-commissioned officers can speak Kafir.

In the 2nd Regiment, scarcely one could do so, and I could never get anything done I wanted. The men were always grumbling at doing fatigue work, notwithstanding that they saw the soldiers working alongside them, and said they were enlisted to fight, and not to work. Yet, when they had the chance, they did not do over well.

We should be very glad of a newspaper or two giving an account of No. 3 Column. About what number of Zulus did poor Durnford's party kill before they were overpowered and slaughtered? Did the two guns fall into the hands of the Zulus? Did the plucky company of the 2nd Battalion 24th at Rorke's Drift (I suppose it was guarding

the depôt) beat off the 2,500 Zulus whom they fought for twelve hours? How very foolish of poor Durnford's detachment to scatter about so far from the camps. Has any raid been made on Natal? The men here are very savage at the thoughts of so many of their wounded comrades being butchered, for, of course, as all were found dead, the wounded must have been murdered.

We are all still in very good health, and the work will not be so hard now I hope, as all the heavy work of the entrenchments is completed. 37 on the sick report to-day, two of the Buffs rather bad with the diarrhœa, one of them, Oakley, the married man whose name I sent the other day, is not so well, he had only fever then. Wounded doing very well.

We had some rain last night and the night before a very heavy thunderstorm. To-day it has been exceedingly hot.

I am going to send this letter off to-night. The messengers say the road is thoroughly watched, but I cannot hear of any large force of Zulus being between us and the Tugela.

Sincerely and respectfully yours,
(Signed) C. K. PEARSON.

No. 14.

The RIGHT HON. SIR MICHAEL HICKS BEACH, BART., to GOVERNOR JANISCH, C.M.G.

SIR, Downing Street, March 19, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 14th February,* reporting that on receipt of the news of the disaster at Isandula you conferred with Colonel Philips, commanding Her Majesty's forces in St. Helena, and with Captain Bradshaw, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Shah," which had opportunely arrived at the island, and, with their concurrence, decided that 166 officers and men of the Royal Artillery and the 88th Regiment, forming the garrison of St. Helena, should be at once despatched to Natal on board the "Shah."

Her Majesty's Government highly appreciate the prompt and judicious action taken by you and the naval and military officers who shared with you the responsibility of at once sending forward a reinforcement, which, by arriving at a critical juncture, and some time in advance of the troops despatched from this country, may prove of the greatest value; and I have much pleasure in conveying to you my entire approval of your conduct in this matter.

I shall invite the Secretary of State for War to consider without delay what steps should be taken for replacing the garrison of St. Helena; and in the meantime I feel assured that, in the event of any emergency, the loyalty and public spirit of the inhabitants may be fully relied upon to supply, as far as may be practicable, the temporary absence of the troops.

I have, &c.
Governor Janisch, C.M.G. (Signed) M. E. HICKS BEACH.

No. 15.

The RIGHT HON. SIR MICHAEL HICKS BEACH, BART., to GOVERNOR THE RIGHT HON. SIR H. B. E. FRERE, BART., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

SIR, Downing Street, March 19, 1879.

I HAVE refrained from any further discussion of the important points referred to in my Despatch of 23rd January,† until I could feel reasonably certain that I was in possession of all the principal facts and arguments which you would desire to place before Her Majesty's Government, with regard to your policy towards the Zulus. Your Despatches of the numbers and dates noted in the margin‡ have since been received;

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* No. 12. † No. 51 of [C.-2222.] of Feb. 1879.

‡ Nos. 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, and 60 of [C.-2222.] of Feb. 1879; Nos. 4, 6, 8, 9 of [C.-2242.] of Feb. 1879; Nos. 4 and 18 of [C.-2252.] of March 1879; Nos. 4 and 6 of this Paper.

and I will now proceed to indicate to you the views which Her Majesty's Government have formed, after very careful consideration of all the circumstances of the case, as detailed at length in your Despatches and in your correspondence with Sir Henry Bulwer, and with the other able and experienced persons to whose information and opinions you have had recourse.

In my Despatch of January 23rd I observed that the terms which on the 11th of December you had dictated to Cetywayo, however necessary to relieve the Colony of Natal in future from an impending and increasing danger, were evidently such as he might not improbably refuse, even at the risk of war.

The result which had been anticipated occurred; and, on the failure of the Zulu King to comply with your demands within the time named, you placed their further prosecution in the hands of the Lieutenant-General Commanding-in-Chief, and the forces under his command invaded the Zulu country.

There can be no question as to the danger to which such communities as Natal and the Transvaal are exposed, especially in the present restless and excited condition of the native mind, from the proximity of a barbarous nation like the Zulus, organized for war under a complete system of military despotism, and regarded by other tribes as the paramount native power in South Africa. Nor do Her Majesty's Government underrate the risk of difficulties in the Transvaal and of native outbreaks elsewhere which might have been incurred, either by the publication of your boundary award apart from the demands which you deemed it necessary to make for a change in the whole system on which Cetywayo's power was based, or by the postponement of a settlement of the several questions at issue with the Zulus. But, though desiring to give full weight to these considerations, they cannot but think that the forces at your disposal were adequate to protect Natal from any serious Zulu inroad, and to provide for any other emergency that could have arisen, during the interval necessary for consulting Her Majesty's Government upon the terms that Cetywayo should be called upon to accept; and they have been unable to find in the documents you have placed before them that evidence of urgent necessity for immediate action which alone could justify you in taking, without their full knowledge and sanction, a course almost certain to result in a war, which, as I had previously impressed upon you, every effort should have been used to avoid.

The communications which had passed between us as to the objects for which the reinforcements were requested and sent, and as to the nature of the questions in dispute with the Zulu King, were such as to render it especially needful that Her Majesty's Government should understand and approve any important step, not already suggested to them, before you were committed to it; and if that step was likely to increase the probability of war, an opportunity should certainly have been afforded to them of considering as well the time as the manner of coming to issue—should it be necessary to come to issue—with the Zulu King. And though the further correspondence necessary for this purpose might have involved the loss of a favourable season for the operations of the British troops, and might have afforded to Cetywayo the means of further arming and provisioning his forces, the circumstances rendered it imperative that, even at the risk of this disadvantage, full explanations should be exchanged.

Her Majesty's Government do not fail to bear in mind the unusual powers reposed in you, and the corresponding responsibility which attaches to your office, as Her Majesty's High Commissioner in South Africa; and they gladly record their high appreciation of the great experience, ability, and energy which you have brought to bear on the important and difficult task which you have undertaken. It is with great regret that they feel constrained to adopt the view which I have expressed of your omission to follow a course which appears to them, for the reasons I have stated, to have been peculiarly incumbent upon you in this instance. They cannot, however, doubt that your future action will be such as to prevent a recurrence of any cause for complaint on this score; and they have no desire to withdraw, in the present crisis of affairs, the confidence hitherto reposed in you, the continuance of which is now more than ever needed to conduct our difficulties in South Africa to a successful termination.

I have, &c.

(Signed) M. E. HICKS BEACH.

Governor Sir Bartle Frere, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 16.

The Right Hon. Sir MICHAEL HICKS BEACH, Bart., to Governor the Right Hon. Sir H. B. E. FRERE, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

Sir, Downing Street, March 20, 1879.

I have carefully considered your Despatch of December 13th,* enclosing copies of two messages sent by Sir Henry Bulwer to the Zulu Envoys, in which your award in the matter of the disputed boundary was conveyed to the King, and certain further conditions with which he was called upon to comply within 30 days were laid down. In a previous Despatch I have intimated to you my general approval of the principles on which the boundary award was based, so far as I was at the time acquainted with them. I do not now propose to discuss it in detail, but will merely observe that I am disposed to think that the recognition of the private rights of European settlers in the district declared to be Zulu territory, which you had decided to require from Cetywayo, should have been restricted as far as possible to those cases in which *bona fide* purchasers had improved their farms by building, planting, or otherwise; and that the rights of such persons might have been sufficiently secured by placing them under the protection of the British Resident, subject probably to the payment of a quitrent in acknowledgment of the territorial sovereignty of the Zulu King. I do not wish, however, to express a final opinion on this point, in the absence of that information respecting it, which could only be obtained by such a careful local investigation as you had very properly intended to institute. And I will now proceed to notice such of the other subjects dealt with in your messages to Cetywayo as it appears necessary to refer to in the present state of affairs.

When it becomes possible to decide upon the conditions on which peace can be made, the terms dictated to Cetywayo in December last will naturally come under consideration, as affording in a greater or less degree a basis for a settlement. But you will understand that the views which I am about to express are necessarily subject to modification by future events; and you will of course submit all demands and stipulations for the approval of Her Majesty's Government before peace is concluded.

In your Despatch of the 14th of December,† you expressed the opinion, which I noted with satisfaction, that it is "seriously erroneous" to suppose "that it is impossible to "improve our relations with the Zulus by any process short of annexation;" and in the concluding paragraph you added that you fully believe it to be possible "so to rule the "Zulus through their own Chiefs, that they shall be useful and peaceable neighbours." Her Majesty's Government, though desirous by every legitimate means in their power to promote the civilization of the Zulus, are not prepared to sanction any further interference with the internal government of the country than may be necessary for securing the peace and safety of the adjacent Colonies; and I will explain to you how far I think the conditions proposed in your messages may become applicable to such a policy.

The appointment of duly authorised agents of the Government to reside in the Zulu country would seem desirable in order to protect the rights and interests of British subjects, to keep the High Commissioner informed of any movement on the part of the natives of a disorderly or warlike character, and to secure the maintenance of a good understanding between the Colonists and the inhabitants of Zululand.

It will be essential to insist upon the discontinuance of the present military system, and care should be taken to lay down and provide for the observance of such regulations on this subject as, while leaving to the Zulus the power of protecting themselves against neighbouring native tribes not under our control, will secure the future peace and safety of our border.

In addition to the demands which I have already noticed, Cetywayo was required in your message to permit the missionaries who until last year lived in the Zulu country to return thither and teach without molestation. In a Despatch which I addressed to Sir Henry Bulwer on the 4th of May 1878,‡ I desired him to cause certain of the missionaries to be informed that "while Her Majesty's Government were at all times desirous "to befriend the missionary bodies, they could not undertake the obligation of protecting "them in Zululand."

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* No. 53 of [C.-2222.] of Feb. 1879. † No. 54 Ibid.

‡ No. 1 of [C.-2144] of August 1878.

I refer you to this statement as indicating the doubts which I continue to entertain as to the extent to which it may prove justifiable or advisable for Her Majesty's Government to concern themselves actively in the development of missionary enterprise. I do not, however, now desire to prejudge the question, which is one that cannot advantageously be dealt with until the conclusion of the war.

I trust that this expression of my views on some of the leading questions which may before very long present themselves for consideration may be serviceable for your guidance; but they are questions as to which I should desire to have your further opinion when the time for action has arrived, and it is my wish that, as far as possible, you should avoid taking any decided step, or committing yourself to any positive conclusion respecting any of them, until you have received instructions from Her Majesty's Government:

I have, &c.

Governor Sir Bartle Frere, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) M. E. HICKS BEACH.

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FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

AFFAIRS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

(In continuation of [C.–2260] of March 1879.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
March 1879.

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